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MOSCOW TV REPORT ON 5 DEC PRESS CONFERENCE

LD061256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Excerpts from press conference held by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and Georgiy Korniyenkno, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center in Moscow on 5 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Zamyatin] The news conference is devoted to one of the most pressing international issues, the deployment that has begun in Western Europe of first-strike nuclear missiles. This reckless step has cancelled the possibility of continuing the Geneva talks and has shown clearly that the United States and several other NATO countries are trying to upset the approximate parity of military forces, including nuclear forces, between the NATO and Warsaw Pact organizations, which objectively assured security and stability in Europe. This creates an entirely new situation which is giving rise to concern and alarm among the peoples of Europe and the world as a whole. The principled stand taken by the Soviet Union in this matter and the evaluation of the latest developments connected with the deployment of American nuclear missiles has been given in Yuriy Andropov's 24 November 1983 statement, which expressed the Soviet people's will and determination to reliably protect the security of our country and the countries of the socialist community. I would like to stress in particular that Yuriy Andropov, on behalf of the Soviet leadership at this difficult moment in the international situation, has appealed to the leaders of the United States and the states of Western Europe to weigh once again all consequences that could flow from the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, consequences for their own peoples and for the whole of mankind. Yuriy Andropov appealed to responsible statesmen in the West to take rational decisions and, thus, save mankind from the menace of nuclear war, to protect them from the nuclear danger. This, he said, can be done only by human reason.

In light of this statement and on its basis we would like to analyze at this news conference the situation that is arising with the start of the deployment of the new American missiles. I call upon Georgiy Korniyenko:

[Korniyenko] By beginning the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, Washington is now trying to make it appear as if nothing particular has happened. Such a course followed by Washington scarcely arouses surprises. It shows once again that -- that is, if anyone doubted this -- that the present U.S. Administration had no wish at all to reach a mutually acceptable agreement at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The United States, from the very start, deliberately worked for a failure at the Geneva talks. It came to these talks with a position, known as the zero option, clearly unacceptable to the Soviet Union, which would have meant zero missiles for the Soviet Union and zero cuts for NATO. This was clearly absurd and the United States soon had to give up this position. Nevertheless, it continued up to the last day of the talks to adopt an equally unrealistic position. The sum total of this position remained the same, with a few variations of detail: The Soviet Union had to make drastic cuts in its intermediate-range nuclear systems -- moreover, not only in the European part of the country -- and the United States was to be permitted, on the contrary, to substantially increase the already considerable arsenal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles that NATO had in Western Europe. In other words, the American aim was clearly to deadlock the talks as soon as possible and begin deploying its missiles in Europe. Naturally, therefore, Washington sees nothing unusual in what is taking place. This was its aim.

All this, however, in no way belittles the responsibility of the United States for what it has done, for forcing on the world a new spiral of the arms race, for heightening international tension. The responsibility for the situation that has arisen, including the responsibility for the breakdown of the talks, is also shared by those who gave the green light to the deployment of American missiles on European soil, as well as by the United States. These are, first and foremost, the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and Italy. A share of the responsibility also rests with the governments of those countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which, although they are not accepting missiles on their territory, are supporting the American position and have thereby contributed to the breakdown of the talks. The present Washington attitude is no more than a desire to evade responsibility. This is also the attitude in other Western capitals. They affect optimism and claim that the Soviet Union will tomorrow, if not today, return to the talks despite the deployment of American missiles.

The Soviet Union, needless to say, would not like to consider the present situation that has been created irreversible. If the NATO countries display a readiness to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of the American missiles in Europe began the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do this. This has been clearly stated in Yuriy Andropov's statement on 24 November. This also follows from the invariable, highly principled position of the Soviet Union, its aim of halting the arms race and, above all, the nuclear arms race, its course aimed at reducing and eventually completely eliminating the danger of nuclear war. This is the only rational road suggested by human reason. But to attribute to the Soviet Union a readiness to continue the talks as if nothing had happened, to the accompaniment of the installation of American missiles in Europe, this is not just engaging in wishful thinking for the sake of calming oneself, it represents deliberately misleading one's own people and the world public with the purpose of taking the edge off the mass protests against the deployment. But that is, as we say, an attempt with unworthy means. Deceit will not get you far.

I now call upon Marshal Ogarkov.

[Ogarkov] Gentlemen, comrades. I would like to dwell briefly on the military aspect of some of the points made in the statement of Yuriy Andropov, the leader of our party and state. First of all, it is clearly shown in the statement that it is the United States that, by its actions, wrecks the possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The United States, and some of its allies, are now trying to absolve themselves of any responsibility for the break-down of the talks. In so doing they have reached an absurd claim, asserting that the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe is justified. That it is supposedly even necessary to abolish a certain mythical Soviet monopoly on intermediate-range missiles. Reality, however, completely upsets this. Let us turn to the facts.

[Ogarkov] The Soviet Union today has in Europe 938 intermediate-range nuclear launch vehicles. These are made up of 465 bombers and 473 missiles, a good half of which are old missiles. The NATO bloc has 857 such launch vehicles, 695 aircraft and 162 British and Franch missiles. As you see, we have a few more launch vehicles, 10 percent more than NATO has, and NATO has more warheads, nearly 50 percent more. On the whole, however, there is a rough parity in this type of nuclear arms in Europe. Such are the facts.

The Soviet Union, at the very start of the talks, made a fundamental proposal to completely abolish nuclear arms in Europe, tactical as well as intermediate-range, and thereby to rid Europe of nuclear weapons of these classes. This proposal was, however, rejected. In these circumstances the Soviet Union proposed reducing the number of intermediate-range nuclear missiles launch vehicles by two-thirds, to about 300 on each side with equal sublevels in missiles, 162 on each side.

At the same time it agreed to abolish, to destroy -- not to redeploy but to destroy -- all the missiles to be reduced in the West and to freeze the number of its SS-20 missiles in the East. The interests of Britain and France would in that case in no way be infringed upon. Their nuclear arms would simply be taken into account. But this proposal, too, was turned down.

Subsequently, to facilitate agreement, the Soviet Union proceeded even further. It agreed that the Soviet SS-20 missiles have as many warheads as Britain and France have on their missiles, and since they have 420 or 430 warheads, and each of our SS-20's has three warheads, we agreed to keep in Europe only 140 missiles, that is, even fewer than Britain and France now have. The rest, 333 missile-launchers would be destroyed. What Soviet monopoly can one speak of in this case? It is perfectly clear that the possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement on this basis was complete, but there was no willingness to reach such an agreement on the part of the United States. Rather, the opposite was the case. Indeed, what was it that the United States proposed?

Under their zero option the Soviet Union would have had to abolish all its intermediate-range nuclear missiles, keeping only aircraft, whereas the NATO bloc would completely retain all its nuclear systems, in this way achieving a double superiority in launch vehicles and a triple superiority in warheads. The unacceptability, I would even say the absurdity of this proposal is perfectly obvious. Subsequently, under the interim plan the Soviet Union would have been permitted, with United States consent, to keep a certain number of its missiles but with the simultaneous deployment of an equal number of American missiles in Europe. As you see, in that case, too, the NATO bloc would have obtained a double superiority. I ask you, where is the logic of this and who, in that case, torpedoed the talks, and why? The answer is perfectly clear: the United States Administration.

By the way, this is also the approach of the United States at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms. Let me give just one example: The essence of the Soviet proposal at the talks is to reduce the composition of the strategic nuclear forces of both sides by about 25 percent as a start, to the level of 1,000 systems with an equal number of nuclear warheads on them for the Soviet Union and the United States at a level lower than the existing one. What does the United States, on the other hand, propose? Only reducing the land and sea-based systems, retaining about 5,000 warheads on them and practically not reducing strategic aircraft, each of which in the United States carries up to 20 missiles -- not bombs, mind you, missiles, nuclear missiles with a range from the aircraft of 2,600 kilometers. The Soviet Union has fewer than 1,000 missiles on such aircraft. The United States has 8,000. As a result, here too the United States will obtain a more than two-to-one superiority. Besides this, and this is no less important, the adoption of this American proposal would have led to a fundamental break-down of the structure of the Soviet strategic nuclear forces with expenses running into billions for us -- into billions. Naturally we could not have agreed to this.

Such are the facts of the case. The question arises: Do the Americans understand the absurdity of their proposals? Unquestionably, unquestionably. What is more, they probably counted on this. And today we have every reason to say that from the start of the Geneva talks the U.S. Administration did not want -- I repeat, did not want -- a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear arms in Europe. It did everything to prevent such an agreement. Evidently that is also the aim of the U.S. Administration at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear arms. Further, it is known that the Soviet Union continues to adhere to its highly principled course aimed at halting the arms race, and above all the nuclear arms race.

The buildup of these arms is becoming simply senseless. Judge for yourselves: Today the United States can already -- just in a first strike by its strategic forces -- use over 12,000 nuclear warheads. This is just the throw weight of the strategic forces. The United States, all in all, together with the NATO countries, has over 40,000 such warheads. Why then with such an enormous number of nuclear systems existing is Washington determined to deploy its missiles in Europe? Because it would like, at any cost, to give its strategic nuclear forces the capability to inflict a disarming nuclear strike: that is, a strike that would deprive the Soviet Union of the chance to retaliate against the aggressor.

Is this goal achievable? The answer to that is unambiguous: No, and once again: No. In present-day conditions, when both sides have such enormous stockpiles of nuclear weapons and diverse systems for launching them: land, sea and air-based, with repeatedly redundant systems of controlling them, this is ruled out. Retaliation will be certain in any case.

Therefore, relying on such a nuclear strike is something possible only for adventurers or suicidally inclined people.

One more question deserves mention. Considering the increased nuclear menace, the Soviet leadership, as you know, had to take certain measures in reply. They are set forth in the statement I referred to and I would merely like to take this opportunity to stress their adequacy. The Soviet systems to be deployed in the oceans and seas and relevant to the territory of the United States itself, will be no less effective than the American systems that are being deployed in Europe -- in range, in yield, in accuracy, and what is especially important, in flight time to their targets. These reply measures are of a forced nature. With the deployment of the American Pershings and cruise missiles there will be a change in the military balance in Europe and globally in favor of the United States. This is something we naturally cannot allow. Considering this, we will also take other steps to assure the security of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The United States will not have a superiority.

At the same time, in Yuriy Andropov's statement it was stressed that our steps in reply will be kept within those limits that are dictated by the actions of the NATO countries and that the Soviet leadership, fulfilling the Soviet people's will, will continue to do everythinlg possible to remove the threat of a new war and preserve peace.

[Zamyatin] We have a number of questions. Permit me to read the first question. The first question, to Comrade Ogarkov, from a PRAVDA correspondent, Rusakov:

The leaders of the NATO countries maintain that it is the Soviet SS-20 missiles that are the source of the critical situation in Europe. What would you say to that?

[Ogarkov] That is not so. The Soviet SS-20 missiles did not upset the rough parity of the sides in intermediate-range nuclear arms and actually could not be a cause of the critical situation that has arisen. The fact of the matter is that in deploying each two SS-20 missiles the Soviet Union simultaneously removed three SS-4 or SS-5 missiles. As a result, by the beginning of the deployment of the SS-20 we had 600 missiles in the West. Now we have only 473. Secondly, the yield of the nuclear warheads on the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles is far superior to the overall, the total yield of the SS-23 warheads. As a result, the total yield of our missiles in the West, far from increasing, has been halved, or to be more exact, by a factor of 1.7. Therefore, the critical situation is being created not by these missiles.

True, the number of nuclear warheads on our missiles is somewhat greater than the number of warheads on the missiles of the NATO bloc in Western Europe. But the overall number of nuclear warheads on all the intermediate-range weapons in Europe is 50 percent greater on the NATO side and the situation, the situation that is really critical, is being created by the deployment of American missiles in Europe, which alters the strategic situation and really does create a threat to peace.

[Zamyatin] A question now from a correspondent of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in the Soviet Union, Comrade Marshal: The FRG chancellor claims that the deployment of American missiles in that country will assure the security of the Federal Republic. What would you say to that?

[Ogarkov] Yes, we know of such a statement by the federal chancellor to the effect that nuclear deterrence is the best guarantee of preventing war. By following this logic it would turn out that the more nuclear weapons there are in the West the stronger peace would be. I feel that everyone sitting here realizes how utterly incongruent such a statement is, and to hear this said by the leader of a country that has in this century started two world wars, and moreover, has itself suffered their grim consequences, this is strange indeed. I would say it is dangerous -- dangerous, above all, for the Federal Republic. Of course, in deploying American missiles on Federal German territory they are seeking to increase the nuclear threat to the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, but at the same time they are drastically increasing the threat to the Federal Republic of Germany, too. By turning the territory of the Federal Republic into a launching pad for American missiles, they are inevitably turning it also into a target for retaliation, with all the consequences flowing from that. Thus, nearsightedness in politics has never yet brought any good.

[Zamyatin] There are a number of questions which I have grouped together, and I would like Georgiy Markovich Korniyenkno to answer them. A question from the Moscow correspondent of the newspaper [word indistinct] TIMES: In his statement of 24 November, President Andropov said that the Soviet Union would consider resumption of the Geneva talks if NATO displayed readiness to restore the situation which existed before the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. Mr Gromyko has said the same thing. But on Friday, PRAVDA wrote that it is not just a question of readiness, but rather the actual withdrawal of these missiles. Which of these provisions is correct? There is also a question on this theme from Stefan Simak, Czechoslovak radio, who asks: What is the origin of theories of certain representatives of West European countries that the Soviet Union will soon be ready to resume the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons, despite the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe? An analogous question comes from the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

[Korniyenko] The statements of that kind made in the West have appeared -- I would say -- have stemmed from what Mr Kohl, the FRG chancellor, has said and after what has been said in PRAVDA. The chancellor has really very persistently, continues to persistently harp on his statement. The chancellor persistently continues to defend his interpretation of the message he received. To prove what he says, he quotes just one phrase, that the Soviet Union would not like to consider the situation irreversible. You have to have a very rich fantasy and imagination to understand this phrase in such a light, that the Soviet Union is supposedly ready to return to the Geneva table and continue talks with the American rockets deployed in Europe. I would say it is no less surprising that when answering the direct questions of journalists if there was any explanation in the message about whether the situation should be considered irreversible, the chancellor for some reason said no, and added that this phrase was conclusive in the message. Taking into consideration all these inaccuracies and to make things straight, I will allow myself to quote the whole actual final paragraph of the statement made by us. Here is how it sounds -- I am quoting:

We would not want to consider the situation as irreversible if in the West there is a different, realistic approach to the problem of security. If the NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation that existed before the deployment in Europe of American missiles, then this, you can be sure, will find a corresponding response on our side. I think that further commentaries are unnecessary.

[Zamyatin] A series of questions, all on one theme. The DAILY TELEGRAPH of Britain RZUTERs of Britain, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT ask: How is Yuriy Andropov's health?

Recently Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his answer to the leaders of the Physicians for Peace, said he could not, because of a cold, meet them. At present Yuriy Andropov is getting better and he is tackling in full measure party business, affairs of state, and the affairs of the Defense Council.

A question by the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT correspondent and a question of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. Why is the Soviet Union stating that it will not return to the talks with the United States in Geneva until the Pershing II's and the cruises are taken out of Europe? Taking such a position, you undermine your reputation in the West as a serious partner in the talks.

[Korniyenko] Thank you for thinking of our reputation, but I don't think we need such care. This has been explained in detail. As for a reputation as a serious partner at the talks, such a reputation has been lost by the American side, not by us, because the American side, from the very beginning showed at the talks that it was not willing to come to an agreement, and that they only needed the talks as a screen, as a cover, for preparing for the fulfillment of their plans. And to continue the talks under such conditions, when the United States has already started deployment, would be equivalent to helping fool world public opinion. And that we do not want to do.

[Zamyatin] Correspondent (Wischnewski), LIBRE BELGIQUE: As one of the measures in answer to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, it has been stated that the Soviet Union will take measures. Does this in any way affect the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons?

I shall answer this: No, it does not affect it. The pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was adopted by the Soviet Union outside the context of the Geneva talks, and it remains in force.

[Zamyatin] There is a question from the correspondent of the British DAILY TELEGRAPH. What is your evaluation of the latest events between Syria and the United States in the Middle East?

I would like to say that what is going on today in Lebanon, where the U.S. Air Force supported by naval vessels is shelling foreign territory, Lebanese territory, and shelling the positions of those forces which are there on a legal basis, the forces which represent the inter-Arab forces, is a new instance of the banditry perpetrated for over a year by the United States, and by the Israeli forces, supported by the Armed Forces of the United States.

The U.S. President, trying to make up for the attack by 28 American bombers on the positions of the Syrian forces on Lebanese territory, said that the United States is, so to speak, defending the Marines. We would like to ask: Who asked the Marines to come to Lebanon? They came as a force that represents an invasion by aggressive forces of the United States, in addition to the Israeli forces which are trampling underfoot Lebanese soil and trampling underfoot all laws and international customs, trampling the fundamental provisions in relations between states in the world. They are trampling underfoot the UN Charter.

What they want to do is to expand U.S. interference on Lebanese soil. That is the way we look at the new American act of aggression against the Syrian Armed Forces on Lebanese soil. We condemn this act of aggression. Soviet public opinion is enraged by this. And the Arab countries will take the necessary measures. And our support and sympathy is on the side of the Arab nations, which are conducting a very difficult armed fight against an aggressor which has invaded their territory; against the Israeli aggressor, and against the American aggressor.

[Zamyatin] Next question: The former head of the American delegation at the Geneva talks, Paul Nitze, when touring certain West European countries recently, claimed that the talks in Geneva had been broken off at a moment when there were signs of progress. Is this so? -- asks a correspondent of Soviet television, Mnatsakanov.

[Korniyenko] No, this is not so. There was no progress at the talks in Geneva, and there could not have been in the situation that prevailed, in view of the non-constructive, unrealistic position adopted by the United States from the very first day of the talks to the last. Such claims are being made -- mildly speaking, unscrupulous claims -- with a very clear purpose in view. First to try to evade responsibility, to remove the responsibility of the United States for the breakdown of the talks and to create the false impression that the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States were drawing closer -- and in this way, to feed illusions for the future.

[Unidentified journalist from floor, speaking in Russian] Question to Marshal Ogarkov: We understand that the possible step in reply to the Pershing deployment is the possibility to deploy Soviet cruise missiles on Soviet submarines off American shores. Will you do this soon? And do you fear this could lead to a crisis like the Cuban missile crisis of 1962?

[Ogarkov] In Yuriy Andropov's statement this was answered quite explicitly in the sense that in this case we are deploying proper Soviet systems in the oceans and seas adjacent to the territory of the United States, and these systems will have capabilities adequate to counter the threat posed by the deployment of American missiles in Europe, and let me repeat once again, adequate in range, in yield, in accuracy, and what is especially important, in flight time to their targets. As for the second part of our question, I understand it, but it has no relevance to what Yuriy Andropov said. We must understand this as it was stated in that statement. I would like to add that the capabilities of the Armed Forces are by no means exhausted by missiles alone. There are other possibilities too, and therefore any attempt made to upset the existing European or general strategic balance would naturally incur other measures too, to assure the security of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. What other measures I am referring to, I do not think there is a need at the moment to spell them out.

[Zamyatin] The last question is from a CTK correspondent: How does the Soviet Union consider the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe in the future?

[Korniyenko] In his statement of 24 November, Yuriy Andropov stated that if the United States and other countries show a readiness to return to the situation which existed before the deployment of the American missiles in Europe, then the former suggestions, proposals made by the Soviet Union will again come into force -- The Soviet proposals of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. Only if the former situation is restored. And then the unilateral obligations of the Soviet Union will also come into force.

Yuriy Andropov reminded you that the Soviet Union, as before, confirms its proposals to make Europe free from nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The statement also stressed that in principle the Soviet Union is convinced that peace can be strengthened and the security of the nations guaranteed not through escalation and inventing ever-new armaments but by cutting the existing arms to immeasurably lower levels. The conviction was expressed that only human reason can and should save mankind from the terrible danger. We believe in human reason, and believe that in the final analysis, common sense will prevail.

THREAT OF REAGAN 'RETROGRESSIVE' PROGRAMS SCORED

PM061446 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Antiworlds"]

[Text] Scientists in various countries are searching intensively for antimatter. They are arguing about the existence of antiworlds. The detection of antihelion nuclei in Soviet research units is rightly regarded as a fundamental achievement of world scientific significance. Important theoretical and practical calculations of interest to the entire international community are linked to further progress in this avenue.

It could not be simpler, it occurred to someone in Washington. Why chase after elusive truths? All you need to do is make them up yourself. And R. Reagan's wild imagination created its own antiworld inhabited by antisystems and antipeople. Without the aid of any ultracomplex of ultrasophisticated instruments. Without books or manuals. People like that always prefer the maximum of prejudice to the minimum of knowledge. They perceive matter in the literal sense. By sight and by touch. They measure it in terms of feet and pounds, as required by capital. The part of the elementary particles in particle accelerators is played by various weapons types and systems. According to Reagan the universe is based on them. There is also a particular calculation here -- to crank up the arms race in such a way as to place the United States in the position of "world leader" and to force the remainder to "respect America like before."

The retrogressive catch-phrase "like before" runs through the speeches of the President, his secretaries, and advisers like a bitter wind on a frosty winter's day. R. Reagan is not short of enthusiasm for H. Truman and T. Roosevelt. From one he has adopted the technology of the "big stick," from the other he has borrowed "nuclear diplomacy" in the firm conviction that "peace must be based on strength." Not on strength in general, of course, and still less on an equality of forces, but on the strength of the United States and on its "overwhelming advantages" over any combination of rivals.

The question arises: Why does the President need this strength, what does he intend to do with it? Capitalists do not like throwing money to the winds, and the backbone of military strength -- nuclear weapons, missiles, ships, and aircraft -- are fabulously expensive. For example, each B-1B bomber will cost the U.S. treasury $563 million. That is according to preliminary estimates that are only ever adjusted upward. Furthermore, cheap weapons are also being produced so as to kill people or at least to threaten to kill them. So that no one should forget, NATO leaders regularly repeat that the United States and its allies will not be slow to bring their weapons, including nuclear weapons, into play and will do this first -- in "self-defense," of course. Just as the United States was merely "defending itself" when committing aggression against Grenada, or as the United States, France, and Britain, in close unity with Israel, are "defending themselves" in Lebanon. In short, just "like before."

By no means everyone in the West was delighted when America abruptly turned its back on the present and the future, so as to face toward the past. The impudence of muscle-flexing transatlantic militarism even shocks the pick of the Atlantic crop. Some of Washington's assistants are trying to deaden the din from Vulcan's forge. They are depicting nuclear weapons as a "political weapon" and the "rearmament" of the West as some modest contribution to "consolidating" international security. What could be further from reality than these futile attempts? They do not stand up to the slightest contact with official U.S. guidelines, which direct the U.S. Armed Forces to prepare not military-political games but the most prosaic military actions which are to involve everything -- atoms and chemicals included. Pershing and cruise missiles resemble a "political weapon" about as much as the aggressive concepts called forth by the shipment of first-strike systems into Europe resemble the Sermon on the Mount.

Nevertheless, what does R. Reagan intend to do with his mountains of weapons? He will hardly summon the patience to wait for the mountains to produce a mouse. And what if nothing is produced at all? It is still all up in the air. Despite the almost legendary tunnel vision of the head of the White House, it is hard to believe that he cannot guess the consequences for the United States of a direct armed clash with the USSR. It is thus doubtful that, while deploying the new missiles the U.S. Administration should have fixed a precise launch date. Unlike the Dropshot Plan, which earlier had designated 1 January 1957 as the day of the attack on the USSR, it is now more a question of blackmail and of the de facto elimination of the main result of the Soviet-U.S. agreements of the seventies -- the principle of identical security.

According to specific Pentagon estimates, the Pershings, Tridents, MX missiles, and other novelties should make it possible: firstly to involve the USSR in a most burdensome arms race; secondly, to "negate" a considerable part of the Soviet defense potential; thirdly, to give the United States an extra change of survival should a "local" nuclear conflict emerge in Europe, the Near East, or the Far East because of a technical malfunction or an unplanned development of events; and fourthly, while the matter is still unresolved, to limit our country's global maneuverability and to reduce the level and restrict the volume of its ties with the Asian, African, and Latin American states. So as not to repeat myself I shall not dwell on the U.S. leadership's intention to drive the socialist countries into a deeply defensive position, to place them in a psychological and political press and tighten the screws whenever there is a deterioration in any part of the world.

Herein lies the point of Washington's recently adopted doctrine of "direct confrontation" with its horizontal and vertical escalation options and an unlimited freedom of choice for the United States of the means and methods of struggle and of the timing of preemptive strikes with the close linkage of the plans to use strategic, operational, and tactical nuclear charges. When necessary the Pershings will be an important component of the nuclear "rapid deployment forces" whose task (let us turn to Pentagon documents again) is to paralyze the enemy at the initial stage of the conflict or, ideally, before it. The first-strike weapons being stationed around our country and our allies are, of course, merely one stage of the "moral and nuclear rearmament of America" in Washington's attempts to create a qualitatively new strategic situation and to upset the former ideas of security and the compatability of states' interests. And the final act in the dialogue with the antiworld will be played out if and when R. Reagan's dreams of an "impenetrable space shield" protecting the United States from retribution are realized.

The current U.S. leaders' black and white vision permits only the "either-or" formula. All or nothing. Confrontation or capitulation. World and antiworld cannot coexist. Unless the Soviet Union abandons its ideals and accepts conversion to the Reaganite faith, its fate will be to disappear.

I shall refrain from drawing historical parallels although they do come to mind. I shall stress another idea. Washington's schemes are characterized by the following flaw, among others. The United States is knocking together a mob to give us a good drubbing without so much as a warning and on the clearly false assumption that the Soviet Union and its friends are going to turn the other cheek. Perhaps our sincere desire to reach agreement and our readiness to take our partners' legitimate interests into account so long as they, in turn, show a similar respect for the socialist countries' interests have been interpreted by NATO as weakness or even as a sign of a lack of self-confidence.

Antithinking leads to counterproductive conclusions. A familiar phenomenon. How many would-be prophets, "world leaders," and rulers of the universe have gotten their fingers well and truly burned and been sent packing! Clearly, so very difficult is it to rise above one's own social horizon, beyond which everything seems hostile, alien, incomprehensible, and thus absolutely intolerable, that it is so hard to resist the temptation to make everyone worship the golden calf and its Washington deputies.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement again offers the West a choice. The choice in favor of detente, not tension, in favor of honest accord, not antagonism, and in favor of reducing the level of military confrontation, not of an even more terrible arms race. The Soviet Union remains fully committed to the course toward reducing and, ultimately, completely eliminating the threat of nuclear war and toward transferring the states' material, intellectual, and other resources to peaceful matters, of which mankind has an abundance. Any rational and fair solution leading to this goal will meet the USSR's support.

But those who campaign for world supremacy and cherish plans to destabilize and incinerate systems that are ideologically and socially alien should know that they are heading toward oblivion. The NATO bloc is now creating dangers for itself. Every additional missile, every new weapons system aimed at the socialist countries directly reduces the West's security. For the USSR and its friends are not only willing and able to live on good terms with all countries irrespective of differences in their socio-economic setup, but are also capable of defending themselves when their interests are threatened.

BACKGROUND TO EUROMISSILES DEPLOYMENT PORTRAYED

PM061638 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 49, 4 Dec 83 pp 3,5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political analyst Valentin Falin: "Looking the Facts Straight in the Eye"]

[Text] The nations' attention has been riveted lately to the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe. The governments had a clear choice -- either an honest agreement that would take the interests of the sides equally into account, or an even greater separation of the positions, a further exacerbation of contradictions and an even steeper rise in the arms race.

The USSR has invariably and consistently advocated that radical steps be taken aimed at lessening and ultimately at completely removing the nuclear war threat, reducing the existing arms to immeasurably lower levels and switching the material, intellectual and other resources now being squandered in colossal quantities on war preparations to peaceful purposes. As stressed in the statement made by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, our country continues to follow this course of principle to this day. It will continue to put all its efforts into reaching these noble goals.

Then the Talks Lost Sense

However, Washington, Bonn, London and Rome remain deaf to the voice of reason. The Governments of the FRG, Great Britain and Italy have adopted decisions that are a direct threat to peace. Under these conditions the talks on nuclear arms reductions in Europe have lost all sense. Their continuation would have only been a screen for NATO countries' activities which are directed at undermining European and international security and turning Western Europe into a launching pad for first-strike weapons when planning a real nuclear war.

The leaders of the USA and some of its NATO allies preferred a power confrontation to a policy of accord, cooperation, and confidence. The vain dreams of achieving military superiority and imposing their will on other nations and countries are turning the heads of the imperialists and they are again putting their stakes on brinkmanship, which has led mankind to the brink of a catastrophe many times in the past.

The crux of the matter doesn't change, though: The Reagan administration and the governments of H. Kohl-H.D. Genscher, M. Thatcher and B. Craxi are now indulging in verbiage on their "adherence to peace," saying that they intend "to lessen the possibility of the conflict" with the aid of the new U.S. missiles and help "genuine disarmament" in the future. The shallow speeches, made in grave circumstances, only strengthen one's conviction that a very unseemly action has been launched; that there is no way out but to brainwash the people and slander the socialist countries, in order for these governments to achieve what they had planned, and that the NATO leaders are afraid of the truth and are hiding it from their own and other people.

A Jesuit Deal

The "double-track decision" -- rearmament mixed with talks -- was a Jesuit deal inside the imperialist bloc between those who wanted to push straight ahead to military superiority and those who had been enticed by the chance of blackmailing the other side a bit in the hope that something or other could be gained that way. However, the US concept of the "double-track decision" always had but one meaning. Its function was to pave the way for new US missiles to Europe and to get Europe suited up to fit the plans for waging a nuclear war, which certain people would like very much to start and end without damaging US territory. The talks were just a garnish to the main course. Or even just a spice to cover up the much too obvious militarist smell. Washington didn't think for even a moment about the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement with the USSR, and looked suspiciously and with ill-concealed irritation at those people in Western Europe who tried, out of naivety or "pacifism," to find a chance in the "double-track decision" for ridding the nations of a new round in the arms race and for the lowering of the levels of military confrontation.

This is not the first time that we are witnessing such a situation. In the 40s the USA torpedoed the signing of the agreement on the outlawing of nuclear weapons and the banning of their production. It expected to retain its monopoly on atomic weapons for a long time and impose its will on other nations. In the 50s, Washington, artificially building up people's fears, launched a campaign on the US "lagging behind" the USSR in the number of bombers. The Pentagon whiz kids increased the estimated number of Soviet bombers three- to fourfold without batting an eye. The deception was found out, but only after the USA had already built a whole armada of its own heavy bombers. The same method was used in the 60s when hullabaloo was raised on a grand scale concerning the US "lag in missiles." In order to have Congress rubber-stamp the decision on the allocation of funds for the then unheard-of military programmes, the number of Soviet missiles was multiplied by 30. The fraud could not help being discovered and was discovered, but only after the deed was done. By 1970 the USA had deployed over 1,700 strategic land- and sea-based missiles.

If the approach in the 70s and 80s toward overcoming the so-called "Soviet monopoly" on medium-range missiles (MRM) does differ somehow from the preceding militarist orgies, then it is mainly in the scope of lies, the brazenness of the attempts to call what is black white, and to distort the meaning and goals of Soviet policy. The USSR is charged with intending to "undermine" the security system and the economic and political interests of the "free" West, with intending to "push the USA out" of Western Europe and "divide" the allies on the opposite shores of the Atlantic by paralyzing with threats the political will of the West European NATO members. Should I go on listing these invented accusations? The USSR is allegedly turning Western Europe into its hostage and depriving the countries in the region of "equal security." It is trying to determine and influence the nature of NATO military concepts. The USSR allegedly damages the positions of the US "forward-based defences" in Western Europe as well as in South Korea, etc. The cited "arguments" are but a few in the propaganda torrents that are flooding the public's minds so as to inure it to the idea that it is impossible to maintain normal relations with the socialist countries and to the inevitability of a power confrontation with them.

Palindromic Arguments

Palindrome-arguments are now all the rage. As we know, it was Ronald Reagan who announced, for all the world to hear, the plans for waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, which triggered off a tremendous and natural indignation. How was Washington to be divorced from the idea? It's easy -- ascribe it to Moscow and let it try and justify itself.

The official NATO doctrine, as before, remains "deterrence" with threats of the first use of nuclear weapons. But again, the practical activities connected with this, primarily the deployment in Europe of U.S. first strike weapons, would look much more respectable if they were described as a "reaction" to the "frightening behaviour" of the USSR and its "intractibility," or as the "compliance" with the most humble requests on the part of the FRG and the other Washington admirers, just as the brazen and cruel U.S. aggression against Grenada is now being whitewashed with the tears of Mme Charles from Dominique who, according to the official version, appealed to have the neighbor who failed to satisfy her massacred.

The demand is posed by changing places of the concepts on the principle of equal security of the sides so that each NATO member, and the FRG included, would possess equal security against the USSR and be able to invite the wolf from across the ocean to "balance the Soviet advantages." [sentence as published] The United States will comply and reinforce its "forward-based defence." Those Europeans who like the clanging of military steel better than any music will also be glad. No wonder they say that Strauss in Vienna stands for a waltz and Strauss in Bonn for a march.

I could go on ad infinitum but I don't want to waste time, either my own or the reader's. But is there any need to prove the obvious and refute the unknown? The verbal fornication which many Western politicians are so well versed in cannot do away with facts. Facts and facts alone will serve as the grounds for the sentence of history and for the present-day judgment of all that is going on.

A Lightning Attack

The plans for developing a first strike weapon and for deploying it at a distance sufficient for an instant attack against the USSR started taking shape in the United States over 10 years ago. The Pentagon signed the contract on the development of the latest missile for the "theatre of operation" with the Martin-Orlando company in February 1969.

The development of Pershing-2 missiles was made a separate programme in the Pentagon's budget for fiscal year 1975. The Pentagon signed its first contracts for the development and building of the Tomahawk cruise missiles with General Dynamics in 1972.

General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, declares outright that the United States started to rearm with new systems qualitatively and, correspondingly, to reconsider its strategic doctrine in 1973. The No 242 Presidential Memorandum was issued in January 1974. It oriented the United States Armed Forces towards preparing a nuclear war with the first use of high-precision and high-speed weapons which would deprive the USSR "of the capability of being a major power" and secure the United States the "might and influence" necessary to dominate the world. As we can see, these decisions, directed against strategic parity, were being hatched at a time when the United States was conducting talks with the USSR on the limitation and reduction of arms, based on the principle of equality and equal security. The idea of attaining military superiority was already being materially realized as Washington was affixing its signature to papers that obligated it to respect the balance of forces and stability, and work for the averting of the nuclear war threat. At the time the Soviet side did not have any SS-20 missiles at all. References to the SS-20 were invented and made use of four years later, after Washington had already started, in absolute secrecy, sapping European and general international security and confusing the public. At first it was working alone, but from 1974, West Germany was working together with it.

The Pershing and cruise missiles are en route to Europe, General Rogers doesn't deem it necessary to fool around any more, hiding in the shadows of the SS-20 missiles. He declared that the Americans, by deploying Pershing-2 missiles, tried to close the horrendous gap (in the U.S. nuclear deterrence capability, which he says has existed for a decade now.) The general explains that the gap appeared due to the improvement of Soviet anti-aircraft defence systems. Note that this is a defensive and not an offensive system. To remind the reader, when Washington was sizing up, in the 40s, the best way of striking at the USSR, the Joint Intelligence Council recommended launching a preemptive war, particularly in case Soviet economic and research successes were to enable the USSR "to attack the USA or build up a defence against a U.S. attack."

Therefore, stability, equal security, even in the sense of equal defence capability, and military parity are treated by certain quarters in the USA as having a relative value, depending on the needs of the moment. All this may be tolerated while one's energy is being accumulated for a spurt to superiority on the basis of the latest scientific and technological discoveries, letting everything attained earlier fall to the wayside. Ideally, the best situation in the view of these quarters would be for the USSR and its friends to be forced to defence tactics only and barely be able to fight back the threats all around them.

It could be that the breadth of the oceans washing the shores of the USA does not induce the present team in the White House to think realistically. The habit of having someone else do their dirty work, including in foreign countries, has become a part of their nature. Well, what about the West Germans? They have no place to go from the forward-based U.S. "defence." Three-quarters of the population realize this. However, the "democratic representatives" who speak on behalf of the majority are of the opinion that the politicians' thoughts and activities are apparently guided not by facts but by interests. In this case they are the interests of the USA, the essence of NATO interests, and, therefore, they are of guiding force for the FRG.

That is why H. Kohl, H-D. Genscher and M. Werner, having actively joined the Washington choir, are now severely castigating the principle of equality in relations with the socialist countries. They deem themselves to be infinitely higher than the Warsaw Treaty countries. The same as the Reagan administration, they cannot stomach military parity. According to them, "military parity with the USA has substantially increased the freedom of activity of the USSR in all the fields that are important for political

power," whereas the primary task of NATO was to narrow down the freedom of Soviet activities. This leads to complete approval of the U.S. military programmes. They receive as glad tidings the intention of the White House "to restore U.S. strategic superiority over the USSR in 10 years' time", and hock both their body and soul for this. For this reason they open wide the door for the U.S. first-strike weapons.

It is a recognized fact that the Pershing-2 is a first-strike weapon. I can refer to Eugene Rostow, who, when he was director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, wrote that these intermediate-range missiles with their tremendous speed and destructive capability were or could be first-strike weapons. In this sense the conclusion made by Helmut Schmidt over 20 years ago is fully applicable to the present situation: "The US intermediate-range missiles are meant exclusively for a sudden or a pre-emptive strike but not for a reply strike." They are for aggression and not at all for defence.

The Mechanism of Deception

Another myth is also being gradually dispersed. The readers probably remember how much energy the NATO top brass spent to describe the new US missiles as "theatre" weapons, i.e., as non-strategic arms. Little by little it became clear that included in this "theatre" is the entire territory of the USSR, whereas none of the territory of the USA is included in it. Nothing is said about Western Europe, maybe because the US doctrine-makers assigned it the role of the lightning rod if and when the light brighter than a thousand suns will flash over the planet Earth. But such pedigree hawks as Rogers, Perle and others do not intend to stop halfway here either. They have openly admitted that the Americans are deploying strategic weapons in Europe, intended to strike at equivalent strategic targets deep in the USSR so as to secure a "clean advantage" for the USA.

Facts show that all the US proposals at the Geneva talks were calculated to be rejected by the Soviet side. In the impossible case -- if Moscow were to accept them -- these proposals were equipped with additional conflicting clauses in the shape of such stumbling blocks as words about "reliable control," "not inflicting damage on general NATO military interests," etc. The USA didn't change its stand at all -- missiles first, everything else sometime later on.

"A high-placed spokesman for the State Department" described the situation as follows back in the summer of 1981: The USA, he said, rejects any alternatives to the planned deployment of long-range missiles in Europe. Any alternatives, including Reagan's "zero option." No, this isn't a slip of the pen. The report by the special commission of the North Atlantic Assembly (October 1981) stressed that NATO needed the deployment of the new long-range nuclear forces irrespective of what the Russians do. The orientation toward the "zero option," the report went on, as being a desirable but non-realistic goal, was dictated by the intention to shift the blame for the modernization of NATO onto the USSR. However, the idea of the "zero option," the report said, contradicted the demands stemming from the existing doctrine for the deployment of the weapons systems. The "interim" and the "modernized interim options," naturally, contradict this doctrine as well. But what can you do? No deception means no sale, in this case, not stepping up the arms race sky-high.

Are They Capable of Responsible Thinking?

Washington has got what it wanted. The Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are in Europe. The Geneva talks are deadlocked. The NATO allies will now have to toe the line. The arms race is gaining momentum more and more and it is quite hard to stop it quickly.

Success? THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote once that there existed such things as honourable defeat and shameful victory, and in-between were all types of compromises which were neither one or the other, but only a recognized reality. Washington decided to go against reality, against the demands of our time and against common sense, expecting that the shameful victory over its own allies would bring the USA dividends in the confrontation with the socialist community. For cases like this the Russians have a nice saying: "Before that happens you'll have to wait until a crayfish whistles atop a hill."

The USSR doesn't aspire for military superiority, but it will do everything that is absolutely necessary so that the NATO bloc does not upset the military balance. When trying to impinge on the security of the USSR and its allies, the USA is jeopardizing its own security. Yuriy Andropov declared quite clearly that our defensive measures will be adequate to the threats created by Washington and the Western countries that are united with it. The leadership of the USA and West European countries is offered the opportunity to appraise once more the consequences of the fulfillment of the plans to deploy the new US missiles, and to adopt rational decisions. That is, if they are at all capable of responsible thinking.

NITZE REGRETS OVER INF SUSPENSION 'BOMBASTIC'

PM061521 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 9

[Vladimir Lomeyko "Viewpoint": "Hypocrites Astride the Missiles"]

[Text] Yu. V. Andropov's statement emphasizes: "We have also clearly declared that the appearance of new U.S. missiles in West Europe will render it impossible to continue the talks which were being conducted in Geneva on nuclear arms in Europe." Everything would seem to be clear. And yet the U.S. representatives at those talks pretended to have misunderstood something. All this aside, now that the talks have stopped, Paul Nitze is traveling around West European capitals giving explanatory and soothing talks. The very fact of these trips and the nature of the confidential talks are highly indicative. Judging by what has become known, the leader of the U.S. Geneva delegation and his masters are heavy at heart. People in Washington are far from convinced that their position is fully shared in West European capitals, despite the decisions taken there to deploy the U.S. missiles. And they are even less confident of the situation tomorrow.

This precisely is the explanation of Paul Nitze's emphatically bombastic regrets over the collapse of the talks and the no less bombastically expressed readiness to continue the talks.

Not satisfied, however, with embellishing his position, the U.S. representative is distorting the Soviet position -- both the past position and the position for the future, at that. People in Washington and other NATO capitals deliberately confused the public by declaring that, over the last 2 years, the Soviet Union has deployed one SS-20 missile every week. Now they are relying on this to emphasize the alleged U.S. restraint in supposedly observing a moratorium on the deployment of its own missiles and continuing to conduct the talks under these conditions.

The Washington dodgers, as always, are shuffling the cards. In March 1982 the Soviet Union announced a moratorium on the deployment of its missiles and has observed it ever since. Furthermore, Moscow has always proclaimed its readiness to cut back the number of its missiles to the lowest possible level and -- given reciprocity by the West -- even completely. But the United States did not respond to this.

The second lie is contained in the fact that Washington claimed (with Bonn and other Bonn and other NATO capitals supporting the view) that the Soviet Union would supposedly make concessions as soon as the first U.S. missiles arrived in West Europe. Mr Joseph Luns tried seriously to convince me of this during my meeting with him in Brussels last March.

This was deliberate self-deception and a big fraud, because Moscow had earlier and repeatedly warned that agreement would be possible only until the deployment of the new missiles. And that their appearance would slam the door on talks, since a completely different strategic situation would then develop. This is why it is now pointless to pretend that such a reaction by Moscow was unexpected and to express hypocritical regrets in this connection.

Washington is now engaged in soothing tactics in West Europe using Paul Nitze's voice: He claims that the talks have not ended but only been broken off, and that determined and unanimous pressure by West Europeans together with the United States will force Moscow to return to the negotiating table very soon. Much has been written about this in the United States itself and in other NATO countries.

These false forecasts regarding the talks prospects are a deliberate distortion of the actual situation. The point is far from simple tactics by the Soviet side. We are talking about a matter of principle: Moscow will never allow people to talk to it from a position of force and pressure. The U.S. actions, supported by NATO, are in breach of all agreements reached by the two sides since 1962. Any nuclear warheads aimed at Soviet territory, wherever they may be installed, are considered by the Soviet Union to be strategic means. The SS-20 cannot reach the United States, while the Pershing-II and cruise missiles are targeted on Moscow and other Soviet cities. This is the essential point, the principal difference.

Talks are possible, but only if the United States and the other NATO countries show readiness to return to the position existing prior to the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

And this was declared once again with all determination at the 5 December press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists given by G.M Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; and L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

When people in Washington refuse to understand this, it serves to explain the U.S. course aimed at military superiority at any price, even at the price of nuclear confrontation in West Europe. But what are people in Bonn, Rome, and London hoping to achieve by giving the "green light" to U.S. missiles instead of switching on the "red light," the light signifying danger? After all, the green light given to the new missiles marks the start of a new round in the nuclear race, which could lead all Europeans into a nuclear inferno.

U.S. NUCLEAR 'MILITARISM' OPPONENTS 'PERSECUTED'

PM061640 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent L. Koryavin: "Washington Is Shuffling the Cards"]

[Text] Washington -- The cold, piercing wind whistles between the glass boxes of the buildings on Washington's 19th Street. The mailman places the bulky packets of newspapers in the iron newsstands on the sidewalk.

The boxes bear the words, in large white letters, THE WASHINGTON POST, THE NEW YORK TIMES... The cents jingle as they fall into the boxes and the fresh issues of the newspapers flutter in the hands of passers-by. The latest issue of NEWSWEEK has also appeared at the kiosks. Its cover depicts a sinister nuclear mushroom cloud with the challenging headline: "Nuclear War: Can the Risk Be Cut?"

Picking up the magazine, Americans quickly leaf through its pages. Their faces are set in concentration. The question on the NEWSWEEK cover perturbs them. But there is an answer: The risk can and must be eliminated. For that it is essential that the United States abandon its dangerous militarist course, which does indeed place the world in the brink of nuclear catastrophe. However, recent events show that Washington is reluctant to build its policy on the basis of the principles of reason and prefers the course of dangerous adventurism. The main strategic concept which the United States has submitted on the international arena consists in "strength and total license." Washington has shown that it intends to resolve from a position of strength foreign policy issues, from global ones, such as disarmament issues, to regional problems, as is the case in the Caribbean and the Near East.

It is from imperial positions of "total license" that the United States has approached the question of deploying its Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe. This trend has been easy to discern recently in the numerous statements by U.S. politicians and military figures. In its approach toward the Geneva talks Washington, as one journalist noted, chose a unique formula: "Advancing at a snail's pace toward reduction and sprinting toward arms buildup." The United States scornfully views Western Europe as its "junior partner" providing "operational room" for the Pershings and cruise missiles. It is no accident that on the Pentagon's table-top models it is no longer called "Western Europe" but a territory known by the sinister expression "theater of military operations."

As for the domestic reaction in the United States itself to the new militarist steps, particularly the deployment of the missiles in Britain, the FRG, and Italy, here too the White House administration has counted on the heavy tread of militarism. It has tried to crush Americans with the press of fear, constantly intimidating them with the notorious "communist threat." It has been suggested to the legislators on Capitol Hill that the gigantic military programs and the deployment of missiles beyond the United States will safeguard the country's "security" and the fulfillment of U.S. "global commitments" to the so-called "free world."

The opponents of the militarist fever are persecuted, cursed, and accused of failing to understand their "national duty," which is identified here with the creation and deployment of weapons of death -- "first-strike" nuclear weapons.

And all this has alternated with phony aphorisms about the "U.S. lag" in the military sphere whereby the arms race has been made out to be an alleged "restoration of equilibrium" and the deployment of the missiles has been presented as "an incentive to progress" at the Geneva talks. Official Washington also drummed into Americans the "concept" that when the deployment of the Pershings and the cruise missiles became a fait accompli they would be "tolerated" and the Geneva talks would proceed in a channel to the United States' advantage.

When events took a different turn, Washington began to reshuffle the cards again. Perfidy mingled with hypocrisy. The White House is reluctant to admit that the responsibility for the impossibility of continuing the Geneva talks rests wholly with the U.S. side. There is also an attempt here to conceal the fact that the policy of "diktat and total license" has met with a fitting rebuff.

Instead, from the lofty political rostrums a whole stream of "sermons" has issued expressing "regrets" over the deadlock in Geneva and "the Russians' walkout" and discourses were heard regarding the United States' desire to "reach agreement" and its "love of peace." And Defense Secretary Weinberger, the architect of the militarist skyscraper that is now being erected in the United States, has set about persuading the Americans that "the past 15 years have been a one-sided arms race, and the United States States has taken no part in it."

He has been sharply refuted by Congressman Downey, a Democrat from the State of New York. He is a man with a knowledge of disarmament problems. Downey was an adviser at the SALT II talks. In an article in THE WASHINGTON POST presented as his own "private opinion", he drew a broad panorama of U.S. militarist preparations and reached the following conclusion: "Even a superficial glance at the development of our strategic nuclear forces reveals the picture of our extraordinarily aggressive armaments program." The congressman cites specific facts, wielding figures and calculations: new missiles, warheads, submarines... Each paragraph contains the words: fitted, replaced, deployed. In brief Downey has revealed the entire mechanism of the arms race that has been under way in the United States in recent decades.

The question of the "nuclear risk" which NEWSWEEK mentioned on its cover cannot fail to perturb the Americans. Although some of them are still intoxicated by the militarist drug, healthy opinions are nonetheless beginning to pierce their awareness. The editorial offices of U.S. newspapers have recently received a flood of letters in which the U.S. citizens express alarm in connection with the toughening of the U.S. militarist course. Here is a letter published in THE WASHINGTON POST. Its author, Edward Snyder, stresses: "An atmosphere of fear, distrust, and chauvinism is being implanted in the United States, the military budget is growing, increasingly dangerous, blatantly provocative arms systems are being created, and the process of the peaceful solution of conflicts is being undermined."

People in the United States are also starting to think about how their country, which did not know the devastation wreaked in the conflagration of the two past world wars, cannot deflect a retaliatory strike from its own house in the age of nuclear confrontation. Marked impetus was given to these sentiments by the movie "The Day After," recently shown on television and already renowned, which shows a U.S. city perishing in the tornado of a nuclear conflict. People are still talking about the movie in the United States. Numerous discussions are still being devoted to it.

The skillfully executed scenario still fails to mention a great deal, and the movie's makers allow their heroes to survive and find refuge in the nuclear conflagration. Those taking part in a discussion held by the "Doctors for Social Responsibility" organization disagreed with this approach. I talked with James Gordon, one of the organization's representatives, who emphasized: "There is no 'safe' radiation level. In the age of nuclear war there will be no victor. We must realize that we are not destined to survive 'the day after.' And the sooner people realize this the better."

These words are diametrically opposed to the illusory ideas with which bellicose U.S. circles are coming out, succumbing to the temptation to unleash and win a nuclear war.

"We are already living in an excessively fragile world," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement says. "Responsible statesmen must therefore assess what is happening and take a rational decision. Only human reason can and must save mankind from a terrible danger. We urge those who are pushing the world along the path of an increasingly dangerous arms race to renounce their unfeasible calculations for achieving military superiority by this means in order to dictate their will to other peoples and states."

And the sooner the United States understands this, understands that force cannot be permitted everything, then the sooner the air on our planet will clear.

U.S. 'BLACKMAIL', USSR FLEXIBILITY' CONTRASTED

PM061726 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial under the rubric "Editor's Page": "Goodwill and Ill Will"]

[Text] Without waiting for the end of the Geneva talks, the United States has embarked on the deployment of its nuclear missiles in Europe. This step by Washington, as the Soviet Union warned, has torpedoed the dialogue in Geneva. The threat to security in Europe, and not only there, has increased immeasurably.

Whose will led to this turn of events? There is just one reply: Full responsibility rests with the United States and its NATO allies. In confirming their consent to the deployment of the U.S. missiles in their countries, the FRG, British, and Italian Governments could not fail to be aware that the United States from the outset did not want to reach a mutually acceptable accord on nuclear arms in Europe.

Seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries, Washington exploited the talks to mislead public opinion without for a minute halting its preparation to deploy first-strike weapons in Western Europe. This task was served by President Reagan's "zero" and "interim" options and other projects put forward by the White House. Their absolute unacceptability to the Soviet side was obvious to their authors. After all, we were being asked to sharply reduce our own defense potential -- not only in Europe but also in the Asian part of the USSR -- while NATO substantially increased its own medium-range missile weapons.

Take just the latest U.S. proposal. While expressing verbal agreement to the establishment of "an equal global ceiling" of 420 warheads on the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States, Washington was in reality pushing matters to the point where the tally was 840 warheads against 420 in NATO's favor. For the talks totally excluded from the equation the 420 or so British and French nuclear warheads which the United States would like to add to the same number it possesses itself!

This "finale" was couched in the general spirit characteristic of the entire U.S. position. Let us recall that before NATO's so-called "two-track decision" was even announced, the Soviet Union had suggested immediately initiating talks on medium-range missiles in order to prevent a new spiral of the arms race. But the talks began only a year later (in October 1980) and were soon broken off by the United States before November the following year. The U.S. side wasted almost 2 years more on defending its deliberately unacceptable "options," refusing to hear of anything else. Dialogue did not take place, although the Soviet Union displayed the maximum goodwill.

The USSR's position regarding the nature and dimensions of the reduction of medium-range nuclear arsenals was distinguished by extreme flexibility. On the basis of the principle of equality and identical security, the Soviet side proposed various options for this reduction. To facilitate the reaching of accords, the Soviet leadership announced that no additional medium-range missiles would be deployed where West European countries would be within their range.

All the Soviet initiatives were aimed at ensuring real equilibrium at a radically reduced level. They did not infringe one iota the interests of Western security, because the USSR did not acquire any one-sided advantage in any option.

But Washington declined the extended hand, speaking of the need to abolish "the Russians' nuclear monopoly." But if anyone is seeking a monopoly, it is the United States. It wants to deploy close to our borders nuclear weapons capable of striking targets deep inside Soviet territory in just minutes, while not a single Soviet medium-range missile in Europe has similar retaliatory capability.

But these calculations are not destined to be realized. No one may talk with us in the language of blackmail and force. Without closing the doors to reaching accords, the USSR has taken specific steps to safeguard its own security and that of its allies. Yu.V. Andropov's statement was a fitting response to the militarists pushing the planet toward nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union has never laid claim to the winner's laurels in the arms race. Our defense program is of a strictly necessitated nature. Concerned only to preserve the necessary military equilibrium, the Soviet state will continue to do everything to avert the threat of war and preserve peace for present and future generations.

NATO 'POLITICAL ACROBATICS' OVER INF ASSAILED

LD031239 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Commentary by Spartak Beglov]

[Excerpt] Washington and its NATO partners reacted to the clear-cut position stated by Yuriy Andropov on 24th November first with confusion and then with political and propagandistic acrobatics. They act as though some supposedly new information from Moscow is an indication that the Soviet Union has changed or softened its position in face of the American missiles. But not the slightest evidence is given for such claims. So I will repeat what Yuriy Andropov said in his statement about the Geneva talks, and I quote: If the United States and the other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation that prevailed before the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will be ready to do so too. Then the proposals we made earlier on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe would become valid again. Unquote. Now why is the other side dodging this crystal-clear position? The answer is obvious. The idea is to relieve the leadership of the United States, Britain, West Germany, and Italy of responsibility for their unreasonable act of installing nuclear weapons, responsibility for consequences of a very serious nature.

The American missiles threaten the security not only of the Soviet Union but of other countries as well, including those in Western Europe. As for West Europeans, the missile deployment increases the risk of retaliation if the adventurist circles in the United States are tempted to attack the Soviet Union. This danger is also increased because the governments of West European nations that have given their territory to American missiles are putting the destinies of their peoples into the hands of the unpredictable and trigger-happy Washington administration. The situation today along with the obvious failure of Washington's nuclear blackmail confirms that peace in Europe and throughout the world cannot be strengthened by adding more missiles to current arsenals. The only way to ensure peace is by scaling down military confrontation, as was reiterated by the Soviet Union.

MORE ON WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING

Ustinov Departure Noted

PM061724 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left Moscow for Sofia 4 December to take part in a routine session of the Defense Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

He was seen off at the airport by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, and Army General L.N. Shkadov -- USSR deputy defense ministers; and also Army General P.G. Lushev, and other military leaders.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was in the sendoff party.

Zhivkov Receives Participants

LD071153 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia Decmeber 7 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, has received here today the participants in the scheduled meeting of the Defense Minsiters' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. He was informed about the course of work and results of the meeting. The Bulgarian leader stressed that the present-day complicated international situation necessitates a further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal peoples and armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states with the aim of countering the aggressive plans of the USA and NATO.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' TU CONFERENCE OPENS

LD061340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Today in Moscow a conference of the secretaries of trade union centers of socialist countries has opened. The topic which they are to discuss is trade unions and the effectiveness of businesslike links between working collectives in fraternal countries. The conference will end on 9 December.

'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' HIGHLIGHTS INF, MIDEAST

PM061707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Kharlanov "International Review"]

[Text] A Matter for Each and Every One

"Pyrrhic victory" -- these words are often used by Western newspapers when speaking about the wrecking of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe by the R. Reagan administration and the start of the siting of new missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy, which has been "pushed through" by the Pentagon. The population of those countries and the other peoples in the European Continent and the world as a whole become increasingly aware, as each day goes by, of how dangerous for the fate of mankind is the step that has been taken by those who have become obsessed with the delirious idea of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and have proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism as a social system.

"The siting of U.S. missiles on European soil," the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium says, "will increase not Europe's security but the real danger that the United States will bring a catastrophe upon Europe's peoples."

At rallies and meetings and in letters arriving at the CPSU Central Committee and the newspaper editorial offices, the Soviet people unanimously support the statement and express their approval of the decisions taken by the Soviet leadership to counterblance the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles. Last week the governments and leading figures of socialist community countries expressed total approval for the firm, forced, but necessary measures being taken in order to prevent U.S. imperialism disrupting the military-political equilibrium prevailing between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The peoples who have chosen the path of socialism ardently support the Soviet Government's peace-loving foreign policy, which has been reaffirmed in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement. "This document," Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes, "is exceptionally important because it offers a principled and realistic assessment of the prevailing situation in international relations and clearly confirms once again the Soviet Union's immutable course of halting the arms race and averting the danger of nuclear war."

The Washington bosses were hoping that, by presenting the West European public with an accomplished fact, they would manage to take the heat out of the people's struggle against the suicidal policy of the U.S. yes-men. But his was not to be; the past week has seen new mass demonstrations against the "Euromissiles" in the countries where they are being sited and in many other countries. Opinion polls conducted in West Europe and in the United States itself show that the number of people rejecting the White House's dangerous course grows day by day.

THE NEW YORK TIMES admits that millions of people in West Europe are now taking to the streets to express their opposition to U.S. policies. Increasing dissension can be observed within NATO, the newspaper notes, and even those who support the missile deployment decision are continuing to voice their alarm caused by "Reagan's rhetoric -- which is abundant in hyperbole -- and his bellicose policy." "And most importantly," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "the Europeans fear that the United States may involve NATO in a war which will turn into a catastrophe."

This is why P. Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, is literally roaming the West European countries while U.S. State Secretary G. Shultz announces that during his trip to the NATO Council's winter session he intends to meet the leaders of countries affected by the decision to deploy the new missiles. So what are the arguments the P. Nitze carries around in his "attache case" and that G. Shultz intends to expound? It appears that they have no arguments apart from the disinformation and frauds usual for Washington. The State Department propagandists are now trying to give the impression that nothing substantial has occurred as aresult of the siting of the missiles, that the USSR will have second thoughts and return to the medium-range arms talks, while international policy returns to its normal course. It has also become known that during the entire Geneva talks the U.S. representatives presented to their allies a deliberatedly distorted version of the meansing of the Soviet side's proposals.

The goals pursued by this "lie for a restricted circle" are now becoming clear to more and more people in West Europe. Neil Kinnock, leader of Britain's Labor Party, spoke of the need to speak out against the missile deployment at the Brussels session of the Socialist International's bureau. "It is already gone 'five minutes after midnight'" he said," and the threat of a long, dark night is hanging over us." At the same session the West German Social Democrats found support for their policy agianst the deployment of U.S. missiles among the representatives of a whole number of other parties. At the intiative of Denmark's Social Democrats, the country's Folketing (parliament) voted in favor of a resolution obliging the government to dissociate itself at the NATO Council session from the siting of Pershing-II and cruise missiles that has started. It is now the business of all Europeans as a whole and every one individually to combat this playing with fire which is being conducted on the continent by the incumbent U.S. Administration -- this is the task which the champions of peace on our planet are setting for themselves.

Shortsighted...

And yet, some rightwing figures in West Europe are so quick and accurate in deciphering the vague hints and wishes contained in the official declarations by heads of state and government. No sooner had French President F. Mitterrand and FRG Chancellor H. Kohl discussed during their latest Bonn meeting the question of creating "an alliance within an alliance," in other words the elaboration of the principles of joint "West European defense" within the North Atlantic bloc's framework whose nucleus would be provided by military cooperation between the FRG and France, than these ideas took specific form at the session of the Western European Union's parliamentary assembly.

The parliamentarians proposed to the Western European Union's Council to allow the FRG to arm the Bundeswehr with long-range missiles and strategic bombers, something which was banned by the 1954 agreements that legalized the creation of a regular army in the FRG. Only a few of the restrictions imposed at that time remain in force now. A long time ago the FRG was permitted to build submarines and large-tonnage naval ships. If the Western European Union's Council approves the lates proposal, according to AFP, the next in line will be chemical, bacteriological, and nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, J. Chirac, leader of the French opposition party, the Rally for the Republic, has already demanded that the FRG be allowed to have nuclear bombs.

It seems that there cannot be that many people in France who would rejoice at such developments. After all, the very question of a "West European" nucleus for NATO, as LE MONDE recalls, "was until quite recently considered taboo by almost all French political circles."

So what was it that urged the French during the Bonn meeting not only to touch upon this "delicate subject" but also to declare that "West European defense" must be based upon French-West German military cooperation? And not only to declare it, moreover, but also to coordinate a program on the joint production of heavy armaments. Paris simultaneously supported the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG, as if to "shield" H. Kohl, whose government is opposed on this issue by three-fourths of the West German population.

It is obvious that this deployment turns the FRG into a U.S. nuclear hostage and shackles its mobility and role on the international scene. It seems that some circles in Paris are not averse to taking advantage of the weakening of some of the positions of their main competitor and rival in West Europe, which deals heavy blows against French economic interests. In order to "placate" Bonn in this connnection, it is being coaxed by the prospects of bigger military business.

Nevertheless, the hopes of shifting the "center of gravity" in French-West German relations are, to say the least, dubious. In the economic sphere the FRG retains its dominant position within the EEC, while in the political and military spheres it remains the foremost U.S. ally in West Europe. The franc's stability depends to a large extent upon the mark's good graces, while there can virtually be no question of balancing trade with the FRG in France's favor.

Paris remains the donor in this partnership. For example the West German concern Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm will be the general contractor for the program, approved during the Bonn meeting, to develop antitank and other combat helicopters to a total value of DM4 billion. And yet, and until quite recently, the French aircraft plants were considered in West Europe to have almost a monoploy in the production of such helicopters.

It is hard to describe as farsighted the calculation that it is possible to gain political and economic concessions from the Bonn partner-competitor in exchange for military cooperation. This truth was not long in manifesting itself at the Bonn meeting, when the FRG refused to support France's position at the forthcoming session of the Common Market. In other words, while agreeing to cooperate with France in the military sphere, the FRG by no means gives up the desire to damage its interests wherever possible. Finally, it is worth giving yet another reminder that to encourage the appetities of Bonn, Washington,s most loyal ally at present which has offered its country's territory for U.S. first strike weapons, means not only pandering to the irrepressible ambitions of U.S. imperialism but also fostering German militarism which has brought so many calamities to Europe's peoples.

The Dream Has Come True

One day before the start of Israeli Prime Minister Y. Shamir's visit in Washington, the Tel Aviv press published a prophecy by "Cabala exegetes" -- obscurantists from the reactionary wing of Zionist religious circles -- that the very near future will see the start of the "invasion by Gog and Magog," foretold in the Bible as bringing a deadly threat to Israel from the North. This prophecy was based on the "prophetic dream" dreamed by one of the exegetes.

It is not known whether Shamir exploited this vision of the night during his talks with the U.S. President and leading Pentagon and State Department figures as his basic argument urging the U.S. Administration to expand its military-political alliance with Israel. But the results of his meeting did show that all the arguments and importunities by the Israeli ruling clique were greeted quite favorably in Washington.

Wherever the Israeli prime minister and his war minister M. Arens went, both tongues and purse strings were loosened. Official statements emphasized the "total unity" of interests between the United States and Israel. The meaning of these common interests was frankly reported by THE WASHINGTON POST observer J. Anderson: Reagan intends to consolidate his position on the diplomatic front "by threatening to 'unleash' the Israeli Army and support its actions with the U.S. Air Force and Navy."

The prophetic dreams in Tel Aviv prophesy not an "invasion by Gog and Magog" but a policy aimed at establishing joint U.S.-Israeli hegemony in the Near East. As M. Arens declared, the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel "opens opportunities for coordinated military actions," and Syria is openly named as one of their targets. It becomes obvious that the consolidation of the strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv means nothing but a new stage in the direct and unceremonious U.S. interference in the Near East, despite the will and interests of peoples in the region.

As regards U.S. imperialism's "Cerberus" in the Near East, it received the choicest of morsels in Washington. The size of gratuitous U.S. military aid to the state of Israel was increased 1.5 times.

These appropriations are supported by a program for U.S. weapons deliveries. In particular, and following a certain interruption, the Israeli army will again be supplied with U.S. ball-bearing bombs and shells intended to strike at civilians. Agreement was also reached for U.S. assistance to Israel in the development of new types of offensive weapons and in particular the Lavi fighter plane.

In exchange, the Israeli rulers offer the Pentagon an opportunity to place U.S. combat equipment and supplies of Israeli territory. Haifa and other Israeli ports, according to press reports, will be turned into permanent bases for the U.S. Navy.

Preparing to engage in new joint aggressive actions, Shamir and his Washington patrons maintained complete silence about the question of political settlement in Lebanon, where the conditions under which the people live in areas occupied by the U.S. Marines and the Israeli army are more frightening than any nightmare. Furthermore, the entire range of new military preparations by Washington and Tel Aviv are evidence that the occupiers intend to perpetuate their presence on long-suffering Lebanese soil and use the bridgeheads they have captured for acts of aggression against other Arab states.

Official Washington greeted Lebanese president A. Al-Jumayyil, who also visited the United States last week, in a completely different fashion from Shamir. There was no question of either extraordinary receptions at the White House or of billions in subsidies. The visitor was subjected to cynical pressure. The entire process of his talks showed that the U.S. Administration is striving to complicate the situation in Lebanon even further and exploit that country as its tool in the sinister game against independent Arab states and the PLO. Matters have gone so far that, with U.S. support, Israel demanded that the Lebanese Government begin "guerrilla action against the Syrians in the regions controlled by them."

The Washington and Tel Aviv "hawks" are now doing everything to inflame tension in the Near East to the utmost and frustrate the efforts of peace-loving states which are striving to find a way to resolve the Palestinian people's problems and to reach political settlement in Lebanon and the region as a whole. This cannot fail to cause danger and indignation among those who advocate peace and security for the peoples.

NATO LEADERS SESSION CONVENES IN BRUSSELS

Weinberger Remarks Scored

LD061400 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Brussels, December 6, TASS -- The "Winter Atlantic Week" is continuing here to the accompaniment of bellicose calls for a build-up of the NATO's nuclear potential and conventional arms. The fashion at the meeting of the guiding North Atlantic block bodies has been set up by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who was one of the first to arrive in Brussels. Speaking on his arrival, he could not conceal the U.S. Administration's satisfaction with the commencement of the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in the territory of a number of West European countries despite the wide protest movement in Europe and the world over. At the same time he bluntly warned the partners in the block that Washington did not intend to head the calls by some of them for giving up the tough stand, which resulted in the break-down of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. Now it is time to start building up the potentials of conventional weapons on the basis of the latest technology, Weinberger cynically continued. The American delegation also insists that the West European NATO countries increase their contribution to the NATO's military spendings.

This subject occupies a leading place at the meeting of the NATO Eurogroup, which is continuing here with the participation of defence ministers from 11 member countries of the block (without France, Spain and Iceland). Earlier recommendations were approved on an increase in NATO spendings on the construction of military installations within the framework of the infrastructure of the bloc for the period from 1985 to 1990. This decision was taken at the meeting of the NATO military committee (at the level of the chiefs of the general staffs).

'Hypocritical' Communique Hit

LD061747 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Brussels, December 6, TASS -- The NATO Eurogroup has closed its two-day session here opening a "Winter Atlantic Week" -- a series of meetings held by major military-political bodies of the North Atlantic bloc.

The communique adopted at the session reaffirms the hypocritical character of NATO's declarations about its members' "striving towards disarmament." According to this document, the United States' Western European partners intend to escalate further the arms race, paying special attention to further perfection of conventional types of armaments. The document says, specifically, that 700 new tanks, chiefly Leopard and Challenger types, will enter into service in Western Europe next year. The airforces of the European NATO countries will receive 300 new combat planes and helicopters.

Their navies will receive eight modern destroyers and frigates, ten anti-submarine ships, six tankers and two submarines, including a nuclear-powered one, patrol boats and 20 anti-submarine helicopters. The numerical strength of the armed forces of the European NATO countries now stands of 2.3 million officers and men.

The communique expresses in one of its clauses support for NATO's decision to site new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western European countries. Denmark and Greece, however, refused to back this provision. Asked by journalists, Norway's defence minister Andres Sjaastad and chairman of the Eurogroup, acknowledged, in fact, that Western Europe is disappointed with the United States' policy which resulted in the disruption of the Geneva talks.

The NATO Military Planning Committee opened its session immediately after the completion of the NATO Eurogroup's meeting. It will discuss the major issues of invigorating the production of conventional types of armaments and more effective use of scientific and technological advancements in this area. At present, when the deployment of new American nuclear missiles has been started in Western Europe, NATO, as the Pentagon believes, should concentrate its efforts on building up conventional weapons. According to the NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES bulletin, the Pentagon intends pressing the allies into adopting a record high budget of the military infrastructure (construction of new airfields, roads and communications systems) -- 3.5 billion dollars for 1985-1990.

UN DELEGATES EXCORIATE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD070957 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] New York, December 7 TASS -- The United States and some of its allies do not any longer conceal their plans of attaining military-strategic superiority, said Permanent Representative of Hungary at the United Nations Pal Racz in the course of the discussion at the U.N. General Assembly's First Committee. The committee continues the discussion of questions of implementation of the declaration on strengthening international security. New steps are being taken in the United States, the steps leading to escalation of the nuclear arms race, said Pal Racz. The socialist countries meanwhile remain true to the course which is aimed at curbing this race, at lessening tension and developing cooperation between states.

According to Cuba's representative Nestor Garcia Iturbe, the cynical and impudent lie which was put into play to justify the attack on Grenada is reminiscent of the methods which were used by Hitlerite propaganda during the Second World War. Noting that the U.S. Congress recently allocated 24 million dollars for continuation of the "dirty undeclared war" against Nicaragua, the Cuban delegate characterised that decision as yet another example of U.S. piratic actions directed against the right of peoples to be masters of their own future. He also said that the decision to deploy in Europe 572 new missiles thwarts the attempts to retard the nuclear arms race.

Speaking on that decision, representative of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic Anatoliy Sheldov stressed that what is at issue are plans of the United States to establish in Europe the first-strike potential. The speaker also noted the fact that the United States earmarks huge sums of money to accelerate the arms race in all directions, including in outer space.

WPC 'STRONGLY CONDEMNS' U.S. AIR RAID IN LEBANON

LD051643 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Helsinki December 5 TASS -- The World Peace Council issued today the following statement:

U.S. Attack on Syrian Positions

The World Peace Council strongly condemns the U.S. air-raids on Syrian positions and the Sixth Fleet bombardment of Lebanese villages and towns.

The current escalation of U.S. military intervention in Lebanon coincides with new Israeli raids against the positions of the Lebanese patriotic forces.

This situation is further aggravated due to the presence of the military forces of France, Britain and Italy -- all NATO member states -- under the guise of the so-called multinational force. The World Peace Council warns that the continuation of U.S. military operations against Syrian positions could lead to a major confrontation threatening world peace.

This is part and parcel of the terror policy pursued by U.S. Administration the world over to intimidate and terrorise all peoples.

The World Peace Council notes that the recent escalation of tension in the Middle East occurred after the conclusion of agreements between U.S. and Israel on strategic military and political cooperation. It also coincides with the establishment of a forward headquarters for the U.S. Central Command in the region.

All these aggressive steps are designed to impose on the Lebanese, Palestinian, Syrian and other peoples of the region U.S. plans to entrench its hegemony over the entire Middle East.

The World Peace Council calls for the immediate ending of the U.S. aggression. It also calls for the unconditional withdrawal of U.S. and Israel from all Arab territories together with other units of the multinational force of NATO member states.

Peace can be attained through the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions on the Lebanese problem and therelevant U.N. resolutions on the Palestine question and by convening an international conference under the auspices of the U.N. to achieve peace and justice in the Middle East.

The peoples of the Middle East, together with all other peoples will never submit to the dictate of the U.S. rulers. Their unity will finally defeat U.S. policy of intervention, aggression and invasion.

'VIOLATIONS' OF USSR EMBASSY IN GRENADA PROTESTED

LD061145 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has declared a protest in connection with the violations of international law committed by the U.S. occupation authorities on Grenada against the Soviet Embassy. The note, submitted to the UN Secretary General by the Soviet representative, Oleg Troyanovskiy, says American aircraft bombed the Soviet Embassy in the course of the incursion. The note also points to indignities Soviet diplomats and members of their families were subjected to by U.S. invaders.

UN COMMITTEE VOTE ON SPACE EXPLORATION NOTED

LD030919 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] New York November 3 [dateline as received] TASS -- The United Nations Special Political Committee has approved by the overwhelming majority of votes a resolution on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space. The resolution, whose draft was tabled by Austria, calls upon all states, above all those possessing a large space potential, to work actively towards preventing the arms race in space.

98 countries voted in favour of the resolution. Only the United States and some of its allies voted against. The United States made an attempt to hinder also the adoption of Mexico's amendment to the resolution that urges all nations to start immediately talks under UN auspices to reach accords directed at preventing the militarisation of outer space.

BRIEFS

LITHOSPHERE PROTECTION CONFERENCE OPENS -- Moscow December 5 TASS -- Protection of the lithosphere as a component of the environment is the subject of a meeting, which opened here today. Attending the meeting are specialists from eight countries: Britain, China, the USSR, the United States, France, the FRG, Czechoslovakia and Japan. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 5 Dec 83 LD]

U.S. AGENCY'S NUCLEAR WAR 'APOLOGIA' CONDEMNED

LD070003 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Excerpts] New York, 6 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

While speeding up preparations of nuclear war, the Reagan administration is intensifying its massive propaganda aimed at its citizens, trying to convince them that it is possible to survive in a nuclear conflict.

A report prepared on instructions from the White House by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as a routine exercise in "brainwashing" is an example of a mad apologia for nuclear war. "After a nuclear attack the volume of agricultural production in the country will be sufficient to satisfy the foodstuff needs of the surviving population," the authors of this "document," if one may call it that, optimistically report.

However, acting on the instructions of the Reagan administration, which is nurturing plans for unleashing nuclear war, the authors of the report have gone as far as crude deception and distortion of the facts in order to justify Washington's criminal adventurism.

The report by the Federal Emergency Management Agency is just a routine propaganda trick with the help of which the present administration is trying to convince Americans of the permissibility of nuclear war.

The same aim -- war propaganda -- is pursued by the increasingly frequent "historical analogies" quoted by administration representatives, who with increasing frequency compare nuclear conflict with such ills as, for example, the plauge epidemic in Europe in the 14th century. Here, it is remarked meaningfully that "the devil is not as black as he is painted," that mankind can "survive" a nuclear conflagration just as it previously survived "the black death." The plans elaborated by the authorities on instruction from Washington for the mass evacuation of urban dwellers to rural areas in the event of nuclear war are also aimed at making Americans think that it is possible to survive nuclear war.

The open propaganda of nuclear war which the Reagan administration is engaged in is doubly criminal as Americans are being in essence forced by crude lies to reconcile themselves to the inevitability of nuclear conflict which threatens the annihiliation not only of the United States, but also of the whole of mankind.

PENTAGON'S MILITARY PLANS FOR SPACE DEPICTED

LD062121 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash:

The most aggressive circles in the United States are continuing the escalation of war psychosis, thus placing the world on the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The tone of this campaign is set by diehard hawks from the Pentagon who are seeking to gain, come what may, military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community. Thus, the Joint Chiefs of Staff recently recommended the Air Force, Navy, and Marines to set up a joint command for military actions in space. This proves undeniably that the U.S. militarist circles are aiming at total militarisation of outer space. Suffice it to mention that the future command will control reconnaissance satellites and militarist programmes and will monitor the development of new types of deadly space weapons.

It is well known that the American programme involving manned flights on reusable spacecraft is subordinated exclusively to military purposes. According to AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, a journal with close links to the U.S. military-industrial complex, Washington strategists assign spacecraft of this series a central place in the military exploration of outer space. With the help of the spaceship Columbia, Pentagon strategists plan to place into near-terrestrial orbit several experimental military objects. Subsequently, shuttle craft will put in orbit on a continuous basis spy satellites, laser and other advanced weapons. Over 100 shuttle flights are scheduled for the forthcoming decade. Besides, Pentagon brass hats intend to launch 450 single-use space ships in the coming five years.

According to AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, the Pentagon already completed the elaboration of a plan to develop a laser weapon system intended for deployment in space. What is meant, in fact, is the Washington administration's preparations for waging a full-scale war in outer space. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper wrote that the Pentagon's "space" budget reached an astronomical sum of 7.4 billion dollars. According to the U.S. Congress, about 60 percent of all space launches in the United States were carried out in the Pentagon's interests.

As to the Soviet Union, it proposed that the agenda of the current 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York include the issue of concluding a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from space against earth.

The implementation of the USSR's proposed package of far-reaching measures would largely contribute to attaining the aim of using space exclusively for peaceful purposes -- the aim earlier approved by the world community.

METEOROLOGICAL LINKS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

LD061801 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] A protocol was signed in Moscow today between the USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and the PRC State Meteorological Bureau, on improving the Moscow-Beijing and Khabarovsk-Beijing channels of meteorological links.

Kapitsa Present at Signing

OW070122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, December 6 (XINHUA) -- China and the Soviet Union signed an agreement here today to improve the meteorological circuit operations between Beijing and Moscow and between Beijing and Khabarovsk (Boli), a Soviet city close to China's northeast Heilongjiang Province.

The agreement was signed by Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union who represented China's State Meteorological Bureau, and Y.A. Izrael, chairman of the Soviet State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control (HECC).

Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa and Y.S. Sedunov, first deputy chairman of the HECC, were present at the signing ceremony.

'PROVOCATIVE' U.S.-S. KOREA EXERCISES SCORED

PM061547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 83 Second Edition p

[B. Barakhta article under the rubric "Following a Telegram": "Escalation of Recklessness"; first paragraph is TASS report]

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Dec -- Large-scale 3-day exercises by the U.S. and Seoul Air Forces have ended in South Korea.

These provocative maneuvers, in which American F-16 fighter-bombers and B-52 strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons on board participated, were a new demonstration of the "from a position of strength" policy being pursued by the Reagan administration. Under cover of the "threat from the North" myth, Pentagon strategists are planning to transfer to Tokyo and Seoul part of the police functions in the Far East and Southeast Asia and are accelerating the arms race in the south of the Korean peninsula. Already almost 40 military bases -- on which are approximately 1,000 units of nuclear ammunition -- are located there, and plans are being made to deploy neutron weapons and medium-range nuclear missiles.

American imperialism's reckless escalation of war preparations in the Far East, into which Tokyo and Seoul are being drawn increasingly strongly, poses a serious threat to the peace and security of countries not only of the region but also of the whole world.

S. KOREA RALLY SEEKS TO 'OVERTHROW DICTATOR'

SK070228 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The South Korean police authorities broke up an antigovernment demonstration carried out in the heart of Seoul amid the presence of nearly 500 representatives of various youth organizations. Ten were arrested. Shouting "Overthrow Dictator Chon Tu-hwan," the demonstrators demanded the release of political prisoners.

According to the data of publications, nearly 400 of those who participated in antigovernment demonstrations have been arrested in South Korea in the past 2 months.

USSR-JAPAN TRADE SEMINAR SEEKS EXPANDING' TIES

LD062005 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- A Soviet-Japanese seminar, held in Moscow today, concentrated on the present state and prospects of expanding bilateral trade and economic ties. Representatives of the USSR's State Planning Committee, USSR Foreign Trade Ministry and Soviet foreign trade associations and a delegation of Japanese businessmen led by Komataro Kondo, vice president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, took part in the seminar. The Japanese businessmen are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR and are holding business talks at Soviet foreign trade organisations.

Representatives of Japanese firms were told about the plans of developing Soviet economy up to 1990 which provide, in particular, for possible participation of foreign firms in rebuilding and modernising Soviet industrial enterprises.

At the same time, concern was expressed from the Soviet side over the apparent reduction in reciprocal trade and its disbalance. In the opinion of the Soviet participants in the seminar, this is due to the absence of a firm and stable basis of trade and economic relations of the two countries as well as trade barriers put up by Japanese official circles. Joint efforts to find ways to expand economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan are needed to overcome these difficulties.

Japanese businessmen expressed their complete readiness to develop bilateral business ties with the Soviet Union. In this connection they backed the proposal on opening an office of the Soviet trade delegation in Osaka, which would promote trade and economic ties between the two countries.

USSR, JAPAN NEWSMEN HIT 'DANGEROUS' NUCLEAR RACE

LD061534 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo December 6 TASS -- Japanese and Soviet journalists have held another meeting here to discuss key issues of the international situation and Soviet-Japanese relations. The meeting, sponsored by the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, was attended by newsmen from national dailies, radio and television of the two countries.

They voiced serious concern about the deterioration of the international situation of late through the fault of the U.S. Administration and pointed out the dangerous consequences of the global nuclear arms race, in particular Washington's deployments of new American medium-range nuclear systems in West European countries. They stressed the important role of the mass media in international public efforts to defuse tension, attain disarmament, and secure goodneighbourly and friendly relations between the USSR and Japan and stronger mutual understanding between the Soviet and Japanese people.

ARKHIPOV IN INDIA FOR ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC TALKS

LD061931 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baidashin reports:

A meeting between India's Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov was held here today. Ivan Arkhipov arrived here to take part in the work of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Topical international problems and relations between India and the USSR were touched upon during a conversation which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Ivan Arkhopov told P.V. Narasimha Rao about the situation that has formed on the European Continent as a result of the commencement of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. He said that the leadership of the Soviet Union was compelled in this connection to declare that the Soviet Union's further participation in the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe is impossible and also to adopt a number of decisions to preserve the military balance for the ensurance of the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He called the attention to the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov that the Soviet Union continues adhering to the principled course at the ending of the arms race and that should the United States and other NATO countries display the readiness to return to the situation that existed before the commencement of the deployment of U.S. missiles, the Soviet Union's earlier proposals on nuclear arms limitation and reduction in Europe would become valid again.

P.V. Narasimha Rao expressed India's concern over the heightening of tension in the world and declared for the measures aimed at the improvement of the international climate and resumption of detente.

The sides assessed highly the state of the Soviet-Indian relations and declared for their further development.

Arkhipov, Rao Dinner Speeches

LD071148 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 7 TASS -- India's minister for external affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao, expressed profound concern over the aggravation of the international situation, the striving of imperialist forces to prevent recurrence of detente. Speaking at a dinner in honor of First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, who leads the Soviet delegation to the eighth meeting of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which is under way here, he stressed that the world is experiencing a complicated period which is characterised by the escalation of tension in different parts of the planet, the heightening of the threat of a nuclear war. An atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion is being kindled in international relations, attempts are being made to thwart the political dialogue in order to settle the existing problems. The minister stressed that this situation is the cause of serious concern in India.

P.V. Narasimha Rao highly appraised the friendly Indian-Soviet relations.

The relations between our two countries, he said, are the model of mutual respect, confidence and mutual understanding. The minister expressed confidence that the relations between India and the Soviet Union will continue gaining in strength, expanding and deepening for the good of both countreis.

In his speech Ivan Arkhipov emphasised that in the present-day conditions, with imperialist and neo-colonialist forces stepping up their activities with a view of undermining detente, violating the equilibrium in the world, all progressive forces of the planet are waging struggle for peace, against the threat of nuclear war. We see what efforts are being exerted by India to promote consolidation of the peace forces in the whole world. We actively support the efforts of non-aligned countries aimed at establishing peaceful conditions for independent development, he said. The Soviet Union highly appreciates India's role as the leader of the Non-Alignment Movement, it treats with profound respect the efforts of the Indian Government, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi aimed at preventing war. It fully agrees with the need of ironing out disputes through negotiations but not through confrontation.

The relations between our countries, friendship between our peoples, which demonstrated its strength in different conditions of the international situation, are an important earnest of peace, an example to other countries, stressed Ivan Arkhipov. He expressed confidence that these relations, sealed by the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation will be further developed as a result of joint efforts of the peoples and the governments of the two countries, in the interests of all who need peace, happiness on our planet.

KARMAL RECEIVED DELEGATION TO DRA TREATY FETE

LD062341 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Kabul, 6 Dec [TASS] — Celebrations to mark the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation are coming to an end in the DRA. Across the country mass meetings and gatherings dedicated to this notable date have been held, in which tens of thousands of workers, peasants, office workers and students have taken part.

A friendship meeting was held today at the Jangalak motor engineering works in Kabul, with the participation of a Soviet delegation which had come to the DRA for the celebrations. Speaking there, a worker, Nur Muhammad, said: "The 1978 treaty reflected the new meaning which relations between Afghanistan and the USSR acquired after the April Revolution. These are relations of friendship, brotherhood and combat revolutionary solidarity. We Afghan workers regard them as one of most important revolutionary gains."

At the conclusion of the celebrations, which were dedicated to the anniversary of the signing of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of 1978, the Soviet delegation, which was headed by A.A. Khomyakov, was received by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

DRA'S SARWAR MANGAL PAYS VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN

Sees Museum, Exhibition

GF061419 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Sarwar Mangal, deputy prime minister of the DRA and chairman of the State Planning Organization, is continuing his friendly visit to Uzbekistan. He has visited the Lenin Museum in Tashkent, the Uzbek exhibition of economic products, and a number of sites of interest in the capital.

A jubilant meeting will be held in Tashkent on 5 December on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-DRA friendship agreement. Sarwar Mangal will attend this meeting.

Addresses Tashkent Meeting

GF070806 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] A jubilant meeting was held by the residents of Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, today dedicated to the fifth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DRA Treaty on a Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation. Sarwar Mangal, deputy prime minister of the DRA and chairman of the State Planning Organization; Pulat Kayumov, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the Uzbek SSR; (Ani) Khamrayev, screenplay producer; and others addressed the meeting. The speakers cited the fruitful contribution Uzbekistan makes toward the economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA.

A film on Kabul's [words indistinct] was screened at the end of the meeting. The film was produced jointly by Uzbek and Afghan cinematographers.

Supports Andropov Statement

LD061657 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Moscow December 6 TASS -- A resolute protest against the adventuristic actions of the U.S. Administration pushing mankind to nuclear catastrophe was expressed by participants in an international meeting at the Tashkent porcelain factory, Uzbekistan. Taking part in the meeting together with the personnel of the enterprise was a delegation of the Afghan-Soviet friendship society visiting in the USSR. The delegation was headed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Sarwar Mangal. The participants in the meeting expressed the unanimous striving of the working people of the two friendly countries to prevent the imperialist warmongers from the implementation of their sinister plans. Sarwar Mangal said that the Afghan people expresses an indignant protest against the deployment in Europe of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles representing a great danger for entire humanity. Sarwar Mangal emphasized great importance of Yuriy Andropov's statement in the struggle for peace, against the nuclear threat.

AFGHAN 'RABBLE' TRAFFICKING DRUGS FROM PAKISTAN

LD061642 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 6 TASS -- The Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory, have started on a large scale illicit production and smuggling of drugs. The drugs are "exported" through secret channels to the USA and other Western countries. The illicit drug trafficking has assumed such a scale that Washington was forced to demand that the Pakistani authorities take urgent measures to stop the smuggling of heroine and other potent narcotics to the USA. In this connection the AP Agency reminds with good reason that Pakistan has turned into one of the world's biggest producers of heroine not without the assistance of the USA itself. Thus, having created with Washington's blessing their strongpoints in the territory of Pakistan's North Western Border Province, the Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits have actively joined in the production of narcotics.

According to U.S. press reports, in the first half of this year alone the police in the city of Peshawar, the administrative centre of the South West Border Province, confiscated more than 1.5 tons of heroine, but this is only a part of the lethal drug made by the Afghan bandits. Taking advantage of the connivance of the corrupt Pakistani military authorities, the chiefs of the Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble have turned self-made laboratories for the processing of raw opium into real factories, whose "products" are in permanent demand with the international mafia of the "white death" merchants.

The press of the Western countries has repeatedly cited facts indicating that the Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits have long ensured support and patronage from the American secret services in this kind of criminal activities. It is none other than the U.S. CIA which helped them contact the headquarters of international gangster syndicates. According to press reports, the American espionage department has supplied bandits with equipment for the manufacture of false passports and other "papers" necessary for the sale of narcotics in the countries of Western Europe and the USA itself. Large sums from the sale of narcotics are spent on financing armed provocations against the neighbour Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the training of bandits at the Western and Pakistani espionage and subversion centres.

USSR-PHILIPPINES TIES GOING IN 'RIGHT DIRECTION'

HK050211 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 4 Dec 83 p 4

[APN report: "USSR-Philippines: Successful Rapprochement"]

[Text] An exhibition of Philippine industrial and consumer goods was recently held in Moscow. The successful holding of the exhibition once again demonstrates the possibilities the USSR and the Philippines possess for consolidating their contacts in all spheres without exception.

The process of gradual rapproachement between the two countries was capped by the establishment of Soviet-Philippine diplomatic relations in June 1976. Since then, links between the USSR and the Philippines have continued to strengthen and develop in the interests of the two nations.

The identity or similarity of the Soviet and Philippine positions on a number of important international issues, such as the work to stop the arms race and to reach general and complete disarmament, to eliminate vestiges of colonialism and to do away with racism and apartheid, and to restructure the international economic order to meet the legitimate interests of the young developing states more profoundly, create a favorable basis for establishing regular political contacts.

In 1976 President Ferdinand E. Marcos paid an official visit to the USSR, the first summit visit in the history of Soviet-Philippine relations, which was crowned by the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states and by the signing of a joint statement and trade agreement. The First Lady, Imelda R. Marcos has on several occasions paid visits to the Soviet Union, including two visits in 1982. The USSR also received other Philippine officials. On the other hand, Soviet official delegations of various levels paid visit to the Philippines. Such exchanges promote further convergence of the two state's views on key world problems and create conditions for closer cooperation between the two countries in the UN and other international forums.

In November-December last year, a delegation of the Philippine National Assembly led by Assemblyman Frisco F. San Juan paid its first official visit to the USSR. These mutually beneficial parliamentary contacts were continued in April this year by the return visit of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet I.P. Kalin. These visits have further strengthened the solidarity of the two countries' members of parliament in the struggle for peace and the security of nations, for preventing a new world war and for maintaining normal and friendly relations among all nations.

Great potential is available for broadening Soviet-Philippine scientific, technical and economic cooperation and for increasing the volume of bilateral trade and widening the range of exchanged commodities on a planned, balanced and mutual advantageous basis. Such possibilities are specified in the respective treaties and agreements and are discussed during negotiations between Soviet and Philippine partners. The common desire for broader cooperation in this field was reiterated during the visits to the USSR of the minister of industry and trade of the Philippines, Roberto Ongpin, in March this year and of the president of the Philippine International Trade Corporation, J. Gonzales in October.

The most impressive results were achieved in the cultural front with the signing in 1978 of a corresponding inter-governmental agreement.

Cultural contacts help the Soviet and Philippine peoples get to know each other's original and multinational culture. Mutual interest in cultural development is a well-tried and reliable factor in promoting stronger Soviet-Philippine contacts.

The Soviet public has always shown genúine interest for great performances of Philippine artists. The dancing groups "Bayanihan", "Barangay" and "Fiesta Filipina" which performed in the USSR at different times, were warmly received by the Soviet audience. Art fans in the Philippines (almost all of the Filipinos are endowed with a subtle sense of beauty) cordially welcomed Soviet ballet dancers, soloists and other Soviet performers. At present, several Philippine students study in the Soviet Union. Among them is the young and gifted pianist, Maria Rowena Arrieta, a student at the Moscow State Conservatoire who made an excellent showing at the latest Tchaikosvsky international contest in Moscow.

The Soviet public greatly appreciates the energetic efforts made by the Philippine-USSA Friendship Society set up in 1972 to promote cultural and scientific cooperation between two states. In July 1979, Mrs Marcos, the honorary chairperson of the Society, was awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to mark her contribution to the cause of developing Soviet-Philippine relations. Among the measures which help considerably broaden Soviet-Philippine cooperation in art, education, science and sports are the two-year plans for cultural exchange drafted jointly by the friendship societies of both countries.

The experience of the past seven years provides concrete evidence of the fact that Soviet-Philippine relations are developing in the right direction.

GROMYKO SIGNS OBITUARY OF ENVOY TO INDONESIA

LD061559 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS -- Ivan Shpedko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the Republic of Indonesia died suddenly at the age of 65.

The obituary signed by Andrey Gromyko, other high officials of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that from 1941 to the last days of his life Ivan Shpedko worked fruitfully in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs rising from rank and file official to the post of an ambassador of the Soviet Union.

Ivan Shpedko worked as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Pakistan, in Canada, and from 1976 in Indonesia.

At every section of diplomatic work Ivan Shpedko with diligence and conscientiousness characteristic of him implemented the instructions of the party and government for practical impelementation of the Leninist peaceful foreign policy.

ZHIVKOV TALK WITH SMIRNOV 'CORDIAL, FRIENDLY'

PM061417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Dec -- Today T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, received L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Bulgaria.

In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation they discussed questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria.

BULGARIAN CP OFFICIAL VIEWS ANDROPOV STATEMENT

PM061223 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Bulgarian Hero of Socialist Labor Georgiy Dimitrov-Goshkin, member of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for the Defense of Peace and People's Figure of Art and Culture: "A Principled Course"]

[Excerpts] Sofia -- The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the siting of the first Pershing and cruise missiles on the terriotry of the FRG, Britain, and Italy reflects the just reaction of all peace-loving forces to this aggressive act by the U.S. Administration and the governments of Western countries acting in concert with it. After all, the siting of American medium-range missiles on our continent fundamentally alters the situation not only in Europe but in the whole world and increases the danger of a world nuclear catastrophe.

Party and state leaders of socialist countries emphasized in Moscow this June that they will not permit NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries under any circumstances. The work thus begun, with the agreement of the GDR and Czechoslovak Governments, to site enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on those countries' territory is a real way of defending the gains of socialism and defending the world from thermonuclear war.

Neither the Soviet Union nor the other socialist countries are seeking military superiority. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement says precisely and clearly that countermeasures from the Soviet side will be maintained strictly within the bounds dictated by NATO countries' actions.

The Bulgarian Government in its 25 November declaration fully supported Yu.V. Andropov's statement expressed concern at U.S. and NATO policy, and stated its readiness, together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, to prevent the imperialist forces from gaining military superiority and thus prevent a weakening of the socialists states' security and the growth of the threat to the peace and security of the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

The rallies and meetings of the Bulgarian working people that are taking place throughout Bulgaria are expressing enthusiastic support for the decisions expressed in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and in the Bulgarian Government's declaration. The working people and all the people of our country express complete solidarity with these very important documents filled with a deep concern for the future of the world and all mankind.

I am certain that despite the anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign launched by Western propaganda and the attempts to justify the siting of American missiles in Western Europe, all the world's peace-loving forces will grasp and appreciate the timeliness and importance of the measures adopted by the Soviet Union. They are a manifestation of the will of all the Soviet people, who are doing everything necessary to ward off the threat of war, to preserve peace for present and future generations.

STOPH, STROUGAL APPROVE ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD062235 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin December 6 TASS -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia, have expressed complete support for the measures set forth in the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov during the talks which started in Berlin.

The heads of government of the two countries stressed that the statement of the Soviet leader showed ways of overcoming the present dangerous development of international situation. Participants in the talks pointed out the importance of a further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of countries of the socialist community and the coordination of their efforts aimed at preserving peace.

JARUZELSKI, HUSAK DINNER SPEECHES REPORTED

LD011007 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw December 1 TASS -- The international situation is being dangerously aggravated as a result of deployment of new types of nuclear weapons, that began on the territory of Western Europe. The threat of an atomic catastrophe in the European Continent became more real than ever before, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. He made a speech at a dinner that was held in Warsaw on Wednesday in honor of a party and state delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, now on an official friendly visit here. The delegation is led by general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President Gustav Husak.

The present-day American Administration, which is supported by the Reactionary NATO circles, Jaruzelski said, seeks confrontation with the Soviet Union, other Warsaw Treaty member states, it seeks to have a change in the alignment of forces in the world, it seeks to attain military superiority. The American Administration imposes qualitatively and quantitatively new, very dangerous stage of the arms race. The Western provocative steps cannot be left without a proper response.

The significance of unity of the socialist community will exclusively grow in this situation, stressed Wojciech Jaruzelski. Poland fully associates itself with the defensive-political decisions taken by the governments of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and GDR.

The development of the international situation largely complicated as a result of the aggressive militaristic policy of American imperialism, Gustav Husak said at the dinner. The socialist states cannot and will not view indifferently the attempts of disrupting the strategic balance of forces in the world, particularly in connection with deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Europe.

Therefore we consider as necessary and fully justified the measures aimed at ensuring peace and security of the Soviet Union and its allies, which were announced in Yuriy Andropov's statement of November 25.

In the light of the topical development of the situation, Husak said, the preparatory work has been accelerated to deploy missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on the territory of Czechoslovakia and GDR. Nevertheless our profound confidence is that despite the present-day tension in international relations, there is still a possibility of solution of international problems through negotiations and agreements, provided a realistic approach and good will from the Western side. The strength and cohesion of the socialist community, the development of the world movement for peace against imperialism's military plans -- all that makes us confident that our and would-be generations can live in peace, said Gustav Husak.

POLISH DISSIDENT WRITERS' ACTIVITIES ASSAILED

PM041953 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 26 Nov 83 p 7

[Part two of special correspondent V. Ganyushkin dispatch under the rubric "Letters from Poland": "The Party's Weighty Word]

[Text] Poland -- The West has sought and is seeking by all means permissible and, in particular, impermissible to use the crisis situation which occurred in Poland to its advantage and for the purposes of the same old ideological subversion, which has long been equipped with multifunctional and, it has to be admitted, quite flexible machinery. In this instance the tendency to "buy up talent" is clearly discernible among other refined methods. Not because they are particularly needed there, and still less because they are particularly needed there, and still less because they are that talented: What is important is that they have "fled from communist terror."

Of course, well-know masters can afford to determine their own fate on one short or another. Such persons are sometimes pursued at the highest government level, as was the case with Andrzej Wajda. Finding himself in Paris soon after the introduction of martial law in Poland,he quickly shot the movie "Danton," which had received advance publicity. No, he did not fee, much less emigate: The movie was made by the Polish director for the French Government. But an embarrassing situation resulted. The movie aroused extreme displeasure in those who had paid for it to be made -- the French socialists -- because the famous guest's "reading" of one of the glorious pages in the host country's revolutionary past proved so "original". However, he was not denied hospitality: Evidently at that time the game, on the whole, was worth the candle, for the movie used the mirror method to make unambiguous allusions to events in the director's native land.

In the past a prerevolutionary editor of a very dubious publication of ours was once asked what direction his newspaper took -- to which he replied, lowering his eyes: we make a living, dear chap, we make a living .... And so it is here: The majority of the Polish stars who have temporarily or completely changed galaxy (not to mention ordinary servants of the muses!) certainly do not move in the nightime zephyrs and ethers in search of "creative inspiration." If you consider that the chaos in the economy provoked by counterrevolution has led to a drop in living standards,then the irrepressible longing of certain representatives of the arts of various kinds to stay abroad as long as possible requires its true meaing.

Of course, in this instance it would be a blasphemy to reproach an artist for seeking the wherewithal for a decent existence and even to maintin his own wardrobe. And we are assustomed to investing the very concept of "foreign tours" with the patriotic meaing of representing the fatherland's art in the world arena.

But when readines to "perform" anything anywhere is expressed for the sake of updating this very wardrobe, then this has nothing to do with "representing" and still less with asserting one's own "creative individuality." It is here that the cunning trick is concealed.

At the time of the counterrevolutionary sabbath other devotees of holy art -- literature, above all -- also practiced shamanism with variable success. And now this natural law has come to light in all its seductive nakedness: It turns out that the most zealous champions of freedom of creativity, which is supposedly mercilessly suppressed in socialist Poland, were precisely these true Don Quixotes of foreign currency who long ago confused Olympus and Parnassus with a bank or even a savings bank and were hard at work planting that elder-tree of commerce and, thus, of creative omnivorousness wherever they could. It was they who heaped up rotten firewood on the fire of the people's drama with their scandalous manifestos, appeals, and petitions and, finally, with their direct boycott of authority, which had given them the opportunity to take communion with "holy art" but which made them forth rapidly at the mouth when forced -- including as a result of their endeavors -- to don military uniform.

Genuine talent will always find artistic means of revealing itself and, at the same time, preserving both its dignity and its popular recognition. Jaroslav Iwaszkiewicz, the patriarch of Polish literature, and many other masters of literature and art were like this. Bright creative individualities, they never sought to "echo" for they themselves have something to say to people,but neither did they ever behave like cads, even though they might have been wrong. But at least three ingredients are needed for such an approach to life: talent, courage, and conscience. Neither the first, nor the second, nor the third could be detected in the majority of those representatives of Polish culture who found themselves in various kinds of ideological straits [podvorotni] in those complex times for their motherland.

A truly anecdotal situation with the literary drags will help to determine the true value of the moans about the "leftist" writers' "freedom of creativity." In the period of "weak authority," so to speak, these scribes loudly flaunted tables laden with "imperishable" goods -- "great" manuscripts which they naturally could not publish under conditions of "suppression of free speech." Meanwhile, at first the appropriate legitimate authorities readily "went along" with the creative ambitions of the owners of manuscript hoards: come, bring them along, and let us work together...They brought nothing along. Well, perhaps mistrust of the official authorities was to deep-rooted. But then the antiauthorituy in the person of Solidarity figures -- far more to the "left," it would seem -- also made an appeal: Bring everything you have not published -- the worse it is, the better -- and we will publish it all, if only it is opposed...! And again they brought nothing. Neither left, nor right, nor -- still less -- eternal. So much for "freedom of creativity." It turns out that you can, if you like, understand it also as freedom from creativity, naturally while retaining the right to justify this state of bliss in terms of "objective circumstances."

Things are going no better now, either, with the Paris centers for publishing Polish dissident literature in this sense, the raw materials base in Poland itself has proved far from what was expected. Not that any literary and artistic criteria were laid down there right from the beginning; tidy sums of francs are neatly paid out for "naked politics," that is to say, for being "opposed." Over long decades of anticommunism Western plutocrats have become pretty proficient -- let us say so frankly -- at playing on the wardrobe-commercial weak points of a section of the "Eastern bloc's" artistic (and any other) intelligentsia, which is, as a rule, framed by dramatic but demogogic scenery of "unsung songs." The West entices with all the delights of its civilization primarily those whose ideological resin [mumiyo] is suitable as material for new provocative shows whose aim remains unchanged: to arouse in the man in the street fear of the spiritual bondage which allegedly reigns in the "communist bloc."

Of course, it is not easy to counteract this banknote pressure. It is still more complex under the conditions in Poland today, where the dawn of "moderate optimism" is just beginning to appear. This is how Witold Nawrocki, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Section, described the situation in this regard on meeting with our delegation:

"The trend toward 'small parties' was manifesting itself back in the seventies. And certain circles of the intelligentsia, above all the artistic intelligentsia, got involved in that game far removed from creative problems. The leadership of the former Polish Writers Union, which was elected at the beginning of the eighties and unequivocally stated its claims to the helm of state power, went a particularly long way in that dangerous direction. Similar trends also made themselves known in certain other creative unions and organizations and also among the scientific intelligentsia. On that doubtful ground an attempt was made to act as a joint front. A conciliatory committee of the artistic and the scientific intelligentsia was set up. At the height of the crisis the self-styled so-called Polish culture congress, to which an antisocialist course was imparted right from the outset, met for 3 days. As a result, a demand was put forth for a kind of separation of all culture from the state and for full public management of culture. It was clear from the composition of the organizers and inspirers of the congress who was intended to take the place of the party and the state in the management of culture and in what direction they were to take it. Naturally, that 'congress' was closed down ahead of schedule as an anti-state gathering.

"In their political ambitions the opposition's most zealous representatives openly mounted the platform not only of antisocialism but also of anti-Sovietism, aligning themselves with the most reactionary revanchist forces, primarily in the FRG. They tried to revise the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and declared Poland to be 'the European Messiah.' They went so far as to put forward Strauss as 'the leader of the new Europe' who would, they said, introduce order here and thus help the Poles rid themselves of their age-old complexes... That is no longer literature or art, it was the threshold beyond which followed the introduction of martial law and the dissolution of the creative unions in which violent political saboteurs were building nests."

In that sense the Polish comrades are now having to carry out complex, delicate work. The party's course toward the method of persuasion in work with the artistic and scientific intelligentsia, toward the creation of all necessary conditions for their creativity and constructive participation in the normalization process is activating ever new groups of representatives of the artistic and scientific intelligentsia.

At the same time the disposition of forces in the unions themselves (in their previous composition) is becoming increasingly clear: Far from everyone, not even the majority of rank and file members, shares the leaders' views of the nature of the organization. Thus, despite the difficulties which arose in connection with preparing the Artists Union congress, sectorial organizations of the union -- organizations of sculptors, workers in the applied arts, and draftsmen -- have been created.

During the meeting the Polish comrades described how conditions have now ripened for holding congresses of the cinematographers and composers unions in the near future, and an action group is preparing the creation of a theatrical artists association. Until recently the greatest difficulties were created by the leadership of the former writers union, which did not make any kind of joint quest for a sensible way out. Matters reached the point where writers belonging to the party, like all those standing firmly on the party's ideological positions, were called collaborationists. Naturally, the party and the power of the people cannot tolerate that. In our masters' opinion the time had come to display suitable determination with respect to those forces who, despite the good will of the party and the authorities, have no intention of supporting the stabilization process so vitally necessary to the country.

Experience shows that "delicacy" with respect to the ideological opponent costs too dear. "Don't hit a man when he's down" would be inappropriate here: The oppositionists are by no means unarmed, they have not laid down their weapons, their strength lies primarily in the support of certain circles in the West, mainly in Paris, where the reactionary Polish emigres are also entrenched. The Libella publishing house and so-called fund of independent Polish literature are geared to the dissemination of dissident items, including some obtained in Poland, primarily of a political rather than an artistic bent.

At the same time, like the notorious PEN club, they are undertaking broadly conceived supportive action, mainly of a material nature, for writers who in one way or another oppose the authorities in Poland, going so far as to create an opportunity for them to acquire food and commodities from foreign firms on Polish territory. In brief, they are feeding what are for them valuable "cadres." It is characteristic that the most shameless section of the Polish emigres, traditionally grouped around the Paris newspaper KULTURA, is trying to act as the cementing foundation for emigres from other socialist countries on, of course, the soil of anti-Sovietism. To this end KULTURA's pages contain the permanent rubric "Neighbors."

If you observe the opposition's actions attentively and follow the publications of KULTURA, you can clearly perceive how harmoniously this team is trying to implement its blatantly planned actions.

"What conclusions may be drawn?" Witold Nawrocki said in his talk with Soviet journalists. "First of all we must look the truth in the eyes: The seventies were for the party a period in which it underwent a certain deideologization and as a result it was underprepared for action under the conditions of the crisis situation. That was why the most diverse, sometimes mutually exclusive positions emerged during the crisis within the party itself. Even the interpretation of the method of socialist realism, if we are speaking of the cultural sphere, was a long way from unity. Need we be surprised that a number of party members from the ranks of representatives of creative circles showed themselves to be double-dealers during the crisis. You can understand what multilevel, painstaking work the party has to carry out and is already carrying out in the cultural and artistic spheres. In addition to resolving urgent problems, it is also essential to assure the long term. To this end the PZPR Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, in particular, is being created and there are plans for including in it an institute of cultural theory and cultural policy. Cadres will be tarined here for corresponding publications, cultural and artistic institutions, and criticism (so far there has been virtually no training for specialists of this category)."

The recent 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum was convincing evidence of the party's unremitting attention toward questions of ideological work. In his concluding speech at the plenum W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed the need for the party to have a greater class-based ideological and theoretical awareness and greater daily vigor, transforming ideology into social reality. "We are still waging a keen struggle," he noted. "It is no longer taking place in the streets and in the majority of instances not on the surface of life but mostly in the public consciousness. The Central Committee's elaboration of ideological problems in a response to precisely this situation....

"Our party is acting under the conditions of a keen class struggle. An overt or sometimes disguised class enemy will sooner or later inexorably find a way to an opportunist or capitulationist, to someone ideologically immature who has doubted the indestructibility of our idea and our line and who does not fight for it.... There are Poles with whom we do not intend to find a 'common language.'

There will be no negotiations with the enemy, with the stooges of imperialist subversion. But to those people who, frequently with good intentions but confused emotions and bitterness, have gone astray politically, we extend our hand as we give them a chance of emerging from their impasse while preserving their prestige."

The PZPR's constructive activity in the sphere of the artistic intelligentsia is complex. But despite all the obstacles created by those circles of the intelligentsia which have gone too far in their antistate, antisocialist activity, the party, relying on its healthy forces, is activating efforts to consolidate representatives of artistic creation around its present course.

While these items were being prepared for printing, a report arrived from Warsaw stating that a congress of foundermembers of the new Polish Writers Union had already been held here. The charter it adopted stresses that the union's members recognize the constitutional principles of the socialist system and laws of Poland. The initiative for restoring the writers' organization in a new form -- as the genuine representative of writers' interests -- met with widespread support. The well-known Polish writer Halina Auderska has been elected chairman of the Polish Writers Union main board.

FRG FAULTED FOR CONSEQUENCES OF DEPLOYMENT

PM061333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Grigoryants "Letter From Bonn": "Following a Dangerous Lead"]

[Text] The capital on the Rhine has been shaken by the tumultuous events of the past few days. Bonn has never seen such things before: parliament besieged by thousands of citizens, torchlight processions, human chains encircling the downtown city blocks, an unprecedented police turnout, and tear gas and water cannon used against peaceful demonstrators.

The dramatic events in Bonn, and also in dozens of other FRG cities, reflect the deep internal political crisis which the country is going through. It stems from the glaring contradiction between, on the one hand, the decision approved by the government majority in the Bundestag to start siting U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in the FRG and, on the other, the population's sentiments.

According to the weekly DER SPIEGEL, the politicians who are in power in Bonn have known for a long time that their stance does not coincide with the opinion held by the majority of the people. From as early as last spring public opinion polls have been showing that 70 percent of the country's population, and even 60 percent and more of CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] supporters are against the siting of the new missiles.

The processes taking place in the ranks of the FRG's political parties are worthy of note, too. At the Social Democratic Party extraordinary congress 383 of the 400 delegates voted against "arms upgrading." The "Green" Party congress rejected it unanimously. And even at the congress of the Free Democratic Party, which is part of the government coalition, one-fourth of the delegates voted against the siting of U.S. missiles. Finally, symptoms of enlightenment are beginning to show among Christian Democrats, too. Organized groups of "arms upgrading" opponents have sprung up within the CDU, which would have been inconceivable even a very short time ago.

But, as the decision of the parliamentary majority confirmed, Bonn and Washington have agreed to site the new missiles on West German soil come what may, and whatever the circumstances. More than that, the federal government has exerted considerable efforts to ensure that whatever "arms upgrading" option is adopted, the Pershing II ballistic missiles -- a classic first strike weapon capable of destroying targets deep inside Soviet territory -- are deployed without fail on FRG territory side by side with the Tomahawks.

But how can a course which leads to a sharply increasing threat of war in Europe be justified? Police, including mounted police, tear gas, and water cannon [brandspoyt] are no arguments in favor of "arms upgrading." Even the people who turned the capital into a veritable armed camp during the days of the missile debate in parliament are aware of this. This is why the advocates of the NATO decision have used the Bundestag rostrum to launch a massive psychological offensive. It should be noted that official Bonn practically has no stance of its own as regards this question of vital importance for the FRG. Everything that is being said or written here in favor of the new missiles is parroting concepts, arguments, and figures concocted in the transatlantic propaganda kitchen. And the broth that is being prepared there is clearly not made from high-grade ingredients. All the standards which apply to the rules governing mutual relations between states have been discarded. Any rank-and-file Christian Democrat or liberal arrogates to himself the right to level gross fabrications against the Soviet Union from the Bundestag rostrum.

The turbid flow of slander and calumnies springs from official sources. You only have to recall the main theme of the Bonn military department's notorious "white paper." The Soviet Union," it says in black and white, "is trying to gain control over Europe by means of military force and political influence based on military force." Reviling the USSR, these people are at the same time pretending that the gigantic U.S. military programs, which have cranked up the arms race to a level unprecedented in mankind's history, do not exist and that the U.S. MX and Trident missiles carry not hundreds of Hiroshimas but Nuremberg gingerbread and Luebeck marzipan.

For many months now it has been impressed on the public that "arms upgrading" will become necessary should the Geneva talks end inconclusively. But after all, it was the United States who wrecked the talks and, incidentally, not without the assistance of its NATO partners. The outcome of the talks depended to a considerable degree on the FRG -- the main country with regard to the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range means -- where there are plans to install 108 Pershing-II and 96 cruise missiles. In its capacity as such, the FRG had within its reach certain levers capable of exerting influence on the Washington administration's stance and could have applied them in order to stop Europe from sliding into a new phase of the arms race. However, Bonn failed to do this, for which the opposition rightly censured H. Kohl in the Bundestag. Having given its unconditional support to Reagan's "zero option," the FRG Government has embarked on the road of pandering to and encouraging intransigence in Washington's stance and must accept a great share of responsibility for the failure in Geneva.

Now, in an attempt to mislead the public, out-and-out efforts are being made here, following in Washington's footsteps, to cast a slur on the Soviet stance, although it was precisely the Soviet Union which, out of a desire to get the talks out of the impasse, put forward one constructive proposal after another. It was the United States which blocked the dialogue with its "zero option' and the unacceptable "interim option." Meanwhile you hear nothing but how "flexible," "positive," and "ready to compromise" the U.S. stance was. Even in the Bundestag in a fit of pro-Atlantic servility they sang praises to Washington's "supreme efforts" in Geneva. Indeed, the United States did in actual fact make supreme efforts -- to mislead the international public and to disrupt the existing equilibrium of forces in Europe by means of a totally unjustified unilateral buildup of Western nuclear arsenals and the elimination of the corresponding Soviet means.

But it is this unrealistic, frivolous option which is regarded on the Rhine as the sole basis for accords. A government statement and other pronouncements said that "arms upgrading" can be abandoned only in the event of the complete elimination of all Soviet medium-range missiles, keeping the nuclear arsenals of Britain and France intact, of course. But that, after all, is Reagan's "zero option" in its earliest form! Clearly, Bonn is going all the way in backing Washington's course of ultimatums and nuclear missile blackmail against the USSR, a course which, as any sober-minded person can see, is doomed to failure in advance.

Nonetheless, FRG inhabitants are hard to mislead today. The nonsense about the "Soviet threat" is not convincing. Therefore other "reasons" are sought. "Atlantic loyalty" is being used as the main "argument" in favor of "arms upgrading." The attitude to the missile decision is put on a part with the attitude to the Atlantic alliance in general, and to the existing social system in Western countries. In short, those who oppose the U.S. missiles want to break up the Atlantic alliance, isolate the FRG, and leave it defenseless at the mercy of fate. NATO, which is turning the FRG into the Pentagon's main launch site and an arena of a possible nuclear conflict, is presented as the guarantor of the Federal Republic's security!

It is simply amazing how anachronistic, naive, and ultimately dangerous the faith is in the "protecting power" -- the United States -- which is cultivated in the FRG. It completely ignores the changes in the sphere of military hardware which have made it even more obvious that U.S. nuclear presence in the FRG is not a shield but a sword for attack. With the appearance of the new super-precise ballistic and cruise missiles, Washington has switched from the "doctrine of nuclear deterrence" to the adventurist doctrines of a "first disarming strike," "limited nuclear war," and "protracted nuclear conflict." They can be sure in Bonn that under any option an unenviable fate awaits the Federal Republic.

"Reagan's strategy presents a deadly threat to us," states O. Lafontaine, who as a physicist and expert never tires of warning about the danger of nuclear war breaking out even merely accidentally, because of purely technical errors and hitches. Hundreds of thousands, millions of West German citizens are aware what a disaster the buildup of U.S. nuclear presence in their country is for the FRG. After all, by agreeing to "arms upgrading" the Bundestag is granting the head of a foreign state the right to unleash nuclear war from German territory without the host country's knowledge. Expressing many people's thoughts, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: "The military means which are to provide the deterrent must not be fraught with the threat of annihilation to one's own country as a result of its defense." But the fact is a fact: It is precisely this kind of threat that the Pershing II and Tomahawks present for West Germany.

The NATO missile decision forced on the West Europeans has proved a real trap for them, and primarily for the FRG. Having forced "arms upgrading" on its partners, the United States has destroyed the system of international relations which developed in Europe during the period of detente in the seventies and exacerbated the confrontation between East and West. The Federal Republic stands to lose most in this.

The more U.S. aircraft carrying Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles that land at FRG airfields, the higher the wave of slander and disinformation against our country rises. In this atmosphere the clear and direct statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a tremendous impression on the FRG public. It was immediately at the focus of attention of political circles and the mass information media.

Many newspapers admit that the retaliatory measures adopted by the Soviet Union are well founded. Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER notes that Moscow adopted these measures "having carefully weighed up all the aspects of the situation which has taken shape." At the same time sharp criticism is being leveled against the forces which blocked accord in Geneva. The FRG Government bears serious responsibility for the breakdown of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, Wolfgang Clement, Social Democratic Party board official spokesman, has said. He pointed out that "by deliberately distorting the actual state of affairs at the talks in Geneva the ruling Bonn coalition figures were constantly misleading the FRG public."

The newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, exposing the U.S. Administration's aggressive course which made the continuation of the Geneva talks impossible, writes: "The hour of hypocrites and demagogues has come, people who are cynically trying to shift the blame for the breakdown of the talks onto the Soviet side, regardless of the fact that the Soviet Union put forward a whole series of concrete initiatives aimed at achieving results in Geneva. At present regret at what has happened is being hypocritically expressed in the West. But after all, it was U.S. President R. Reagan and FRG Chancellor H. Kohl who deprived the talks of their basis by adopting the decision to begin the siting of the new nuclear missiles in Europe."

The broadest strata of the West German public are increasingly pondering the text of Yu. V. Andropov's statement and the appeal to the leaders of the United States and the states of West Europe contained in that document to weigh up once more all the consequences with which the implementation of the plans for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe is fraught for their own peoples and the whole of mankind. The further development of events on the continent depends to a decisive degree on the West, and to a considerable degree on the FRG.

Reaction to USSR Statement Hit

PM061735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent in the FRG Yu. Yakhontov: "Dangerous 'Security'"]

[Text] It is already weeks since the components of Pershing II missiles began to arrive in the FRG. Work is in full swing at the U.S. military base in Mutlangen, whose access roads have been blocked by members of the antiwar movement, on assembling the missiles which have been airlifted to the base. The deadline for making these first-strike weapons -- a battery of 9 missiles -- fully combat-ready is 15 December. In all, 108 Pershing II missiles are to be sent in. And the NATO plan is for them all to be installed on FRG territory and nowhere else.

There is no doubt that Washington and NATO have bestowed a great "honor" on West Germany. Although the majority of the FRG population would prefer to forgo the "honor." R. Augstein, publisher of the popular Hamburg weekly DER SPIEGEL, wrote maliciously but correctly in the latest issue of the magazine: "If the Americans are not prepared to sacrifice Chicago for the sake of Hamburg, then why the devil should we be prepared to sacrifice Hamburg in order to protect Chicago (even if it is known in advance, or actually envisaged by the plan, that the nuclear war will not be limited)."

Yes, the West Germans have no desire to pay for the transatlantic adventurists' criminal policy with their lives and cities. And this is proved by the 5 million signatures on the "Krefeld Appeal" and the unabating waves of mass protest.

But the people in power in the country are still reluctant to consider the opinion of the FRG population. By consenting to the deployment of 108 Pershing II and 96 cruise missiles Bonn is not strengthening peace, in fact it is aiding an even greater buildup of the armaments which undermine it.

After the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union -- Free Democratic Party coalition pushed the missile decision through the Bundestag, government circles tensely awaited the Soviet reaction. And in the evening of 24 November, as soon as Yu V. Andropov's statement had been broadcast by Soviet television, it was immediately the focus of attention in the news on local radio and television. Dissatisfied voices were immediately audible in official circles, together with reproaches against the Soviet Union: It was apparently "guilty" of disrupting the Geneva talks, it was refusing to continue them, and so on and so forth. It was for all the world as if it had never occurred to the FRG Government who was really to blame for ending the dialogue in Geneva. As if the Soviet Union's retaliatory measures were a complete surprise to Bonn...

But all this official twaddle was just a cheap stunt performed in accordance with a prearranged script and obviously intended for an ill-informed public. Bonn, like the other NATO capitals, was perfectly aware that the deployment of the U.S. missiles would make it impossible to continue the Geneva talks. But the FRG leadership, drawn together with the White House and the Pentagon in the same tight knot of common militarist preparations, made out that it had not expected the cessation of the Soviet-American dialogue.

Instead of seriously weighing up the gravity of the situation once again, the mass media were ordered to do their best to conceal the grim consequences of the missile decision and adopt a cheerful, optimistic tone.

Chancellor H. Kohl and Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher are behaving as if they have not read the Soviet leader's latest statement. Putting a brave face on a sorry business, they are trying in tandem to persuade their listeners that the Soviet Union is going to review its decision on retaliatory measures.

This is how it is done. They take a tenent that is formulated absolutely clearly and unequivocally in the statement -- "If the United States and the other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation which existed before the start of deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do that" -- and they omit the fundamentally important first part, that is, the obligatory return to the old, "premissile" status quo, presenting the justifiably alarmed citizens with the second part alone. And they say: "There, you see, the USSR is apparently ready to back down..."

There is no doubt that official Bonn is aware of the true significance of the Soviet position. But it needs something else. The government and the "missile parties" are desperate to justify their antinational course in the electorate's eyes.

When they harnessed themselves to Washington's nuclear missile plans, the people on the Rhine very probably forgot a fact of considerable significance. The point is that the FRG's position in the overall system of European politics is quite different from that of the other NATO countries. By agreeing to the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles on its territory and by thus turning it into a U.S. launchpad, the FRG is forfeiting some of its sovereignty. Its ability to maneuver politically is also affected, as is the clout in international affairs which the country acquired through its active participation in the detente of the seventies. And that is on top of the purely military aspect -- the mortal danger that threatens the country and its people.

After all, to assure the inhabitants of the FRG that "nothing special is going to happen" in relations with the socialist countries which are the targets of the batteries of Pershing and cruise missiles is to blatantly deceive the people. Good-neighborliness requires trust and security, not missile confrontation. Can the conversion of the FRG into a bridgehead for nuclear missile aggression against the USSR in any way serve as a foundation of trust for Soviet people, who remember and will never forget the 20 million of their sons and daughters who died in a war unleashed from German soil? For Poland, which lost millions of people in the last war? For Czechoslovakia, and for the other countries?

As for the FRG's security, about which Bonn is so vociferous and for which the people on the Rhine allegedly embarked on the whole perilous act of deploying U.S. missiles, none of the most sophisticated politicians here has been able to demonstrate in what way West Germany's security will increase if it has U.S. nuclear missiles on its soil. For it cannot be demonstrated. The Pershing II and cruise missiles are the antithesis of security and peace.

No, the missile deployment is not as simple as Bonn tries to make out. Of course, you can cloud the issue for a while, indulge in wishful thinking, deceive yourself and some of your people. But you cannot go on like that for long. The deception will be uncovered. And then you will have to answer for it.

DKP'S MIES INTERVIEWED ON FRG-BASED MISSILES

LD062043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video interview with Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP] by unidentified interviewer, date and place not given -- Mies remarks in German with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] [Interviewer] Comrade Mies, how do West German communists view the situation that has arisen in connection with the beginning of deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe?

[Mies] We see it as very grave. The FRG is no longer the same as it was before the deployment of missiles. A serious threat to peace in Europe and all over the world now comes from the FRG.

[Interviewer] What can you say about the reaction in the FRG to the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov?

[Mies] I would note that it has made the majority of the FRG's population seriously pause for thought. The statement perfectly clearly and precisely let it be understood that the Soviet Union will not allow a change in the military balance in favor of the United States. That would increase the danger of implementing the U.S. Administration's schemes. On the other hand, a considerable number of our people are profoundly impressed by the readiness displayed by the Soviet Union, as was said in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to continue the constructive policy of peace and disarmament. And I consider that the appeal contained in the statement by the Soviet leader has an especially great influence. I mean the appeal to the leaders of states in the West to again weigh all the consequences entailed in implementing the decision on deploying the missiles, the appeal to return to the position existing before the start of deployment. This would make it possible to resume the negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe.

[Interviewer] What tasks have West German Communists, and indeed the whole antiwar movement in the country, set themselves in the present conditions of increased tension?

[Mies] The actions of the peace champions will probably assume an increasingly organized and mass nature. More and more people will be taking part, and I consider that there is every chance of defending peace by joint efforts. As for West German Communists, we are continuing to do everything possible to make our contribution to strengthening the peace movement in our country.

SHULTZ EMBARKS ON 'ARM-TWISTING' TOUR OF EUROPE

PM071122 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "For Militaristic Purposes"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Dec -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has sent off on a visit to a number of West European countries. Among other things he will take part in a NATO Foreign Ministers Council session, which is opening in Brussels on 8 December.

The State Department has given no details of the aims of the tour. Local observers, however, are in no doubt that its main aim is to do everything to ensure that the Pentagon's dangerous plans for the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe are carried out without a hitch. As AP notes, the public movement on the European Continent against the Reagan administration's dangerous course has become especially active. The administration, in a futile attempt to destroy the existing military balance, set about breaking up the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Fearing that the growing antinuclear movement could hinder the implementation of its missile plans, Washington hopes through another session of "arm-twisting" of its NATO allies to get new assurances from the leaders of the North Atlantic alliance, and above all the FRG, that they will carry out without demur the Pentagon's schedule for the "modernization" of the West's military potential. Shultz himself in effect confirmed this, when he stated in a BBC television interview that the United States sees its first task as increasing the military power of the United States and the whole of the NATO bloc.

People note here that at the NATO council session Shultz will also attempt to tie the American allies more securely to the U.S. adventuristic policies in the Near East. Exploiting the fact that three countries of the North Atlantic alliance -- Great Britain, France and Italy -- have already been involved by Washington in its criminal adventure in Lebanon, the United States clearly intends spreading the NATO "sphere of activity" in the Near East.

Shultz's brief visit to Lisbon, in the opinion of observers, will reflect the interest the United States has openly shown in Portuguese military bases in the Atlantic, which the Pentagon needs as transshipping points for moving the interventionist "rapid deployment" force to the Near East and other areas of the world. According to the press, he is trying to "persuade" Portugal to embark upon a further expansion of military links with the United States and NATO.

MARCHUK RECEIVES FRENCH TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

LD062219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, today received Fiterman, French minister of transportation, who is in our country at the invitation of the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Ministry of Railways. They discussed questions related to further expanding scientific-technical and trade-economic cooperation between the two countries. Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE UNION SEMINAR CLOSES

PM061358 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Dec 83 p 3

[Own correspondent Ye. Shulyukin dispatch under the "International Trade Union Movement" rubric: "An Important Contribution to Cooperation"]

[Text] Paris, 1 Dec -- A Soviet-French trade union seminar devoted to problems of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and France and the role of trade unions has finished in the Paris working class suburb of Montreuil. General Labor Confederation [CGT] secretaries P. Gensous, G. (Alezar), (Zh. Gallan), and (A. Voronez), CGT executives and activists, and scientific staffers took part in the seminar. The Soviet trade union delegation was led by AUCCTU Secretary I.I. Gladkiy.

The seminar raised problems which are arousing great interest in France. A French businessmen's delegation has just visited the Soviet Union and the Soviet-French Grand Commission has been held in Moscow. Can trade unions stand aside from the resolution of problems of economic ties? What kind of contribution are they capable of making to this matter?

This and other questions were discussed at the Montreuil seminar. Its participants observed that working people have an objective interest in developing society's productive forces and increasing material production, which are a necessary condition of social progress.

CGT Secretary Gerard (Alezar) observed in his report that France is experiencing the serious consequences of the economic crisis -- production in many sectors is being cut, working people's living standards are declining, and the army of the unemployed has reached 2 million. For the CGT, he said, the struggle for the domestic market and to restore industrial potential and resolve social problems is inseparable from efforts aimed at securing mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries, irrespective of their sociopolitical system.

French trade union representatives emphasized in their speeches the importance of expanding trading ties with the USSR in order to secure employment in the country. They stated that French workers are resolutely combating the whipping up of anti-Sovietism in France and the attempts by reactionary forces to freeze economic ties with the USSR. The example of the Creusot-Loire and Dresser France enterprises, whose workers' actions thwarted the embargo on supplying equipment to the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline declared by the U.S. Administration, was cited at the seminar. This has shown the effectiveness of working people's actions in this area.

AUCCTU Secretary I.I. Gladkiy noted in his report that trade unions are called upon by the very logic of social development to play an increasingly significant role in economic life and to exert a growing influence on economic policy, particularly on the development of international trade and economic exchange. Soviet trade unions see the internationalization of economic life as the main avenue for developing productive forces and strengthening peace and cooperation among the peoples.

The seminar examined specific possibilities for trade and economic cooperation in a number of industrial sectors. It was noted that there are prospects for multifaceted cooperation with developing countries. The Soviet Union and France can play a large role in promoting Third World countries' economic and social development. The addressing of international economic problems, as was pointed out in discussion, is bringing the cooperation between the two trade union bodies, their sector federations, and plant trade union organizations to a new, higher, and more responsible level. It was decided to continue to hold regular meetings on the problems discussed at the seminar. In their speeches, AUCCTU and CGT representatives expressed satisfaction at the results of the work of the seminar, which was held as part of the development of the cooperation agreement signed by the two trade union bodies during the visit to France by a Soviet trade union delegation led by AUCCTU Chairman S. A. Shalayev at the beginning of the year.

The seminar adopted a joint statement, which notes the importance of the participation of working people and their trade unions in elaborating and fulfilling economic contracts. The AUCCTU and CGT representatives, the statement says, expressed concern at the worsening international situation caused by the aggressive aspirations of the Reagan administration. The trade unions stated their determination to spare no efforts in the struggle to oppose the arms race, prevent nuclear war, and promote peace.

EUROPEAN COUNCIL SESSION ENDS 'IN FAILURE'

LD061749 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Athens December 6 TASS -- The European Council's session, held here for three days at the level of heads of state and government of the Common Market countries, has ended in failure.

Keen debates on major problems facing the "ten" -- reform of agrarian policy, review of the structure of the EEC budget and admission of Spain and Portugal -- failed to produce any results although meetings often dragged into late night. "We have failed to come to agreement on any questions discussed," a press conference has been told by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece. Italy's Chairman of the Council of Ministers Bettino Craxi told newsmen that "the list of outstanding problems has not been decreased, on the contrary, it became longer, while goodwill to achieve their solution weakened, rather than increased."

The summit's failure is reflected in the fact that for the first time in the history of such meetings in the EEC, it failed to adopt a final communique or any political declaration. "Against the background of such a failure," Andreas Papandreou said, "it would inconvenient, [as received] taking into account the seriousness of the situation, to make political declarations that would make our nakedness even uglier."

"The European Community has clearly declared that it is gripped by crisis," President Francois Mitterrand of France told newsmen. In the opinion of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the session's failure is a "serious setback" in the entire 25-year-long history of the Common Market.

Commentators note that profound contradictions between Britain and France in their approach to the solution of the community's major problems made the debates at the session particularly acute. Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, holding an extremely irreconcilable stand, immediately declared that should the session fail to resolve the issue of Britain's contributions to the EEC budget, viewed by her as "excessive," London will block the solution of all other problems.

Commenting on the session's fiasco, a BBC radio news analyst stressed that although none expected miracles to be made in Athens, the scope of contradictions between individual members of the grouping revealed during the meeting on all problems discussed is frightening.

SOVIET-FAROESE FISHING PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM061518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The seventh session of the Joint Soviet-Faroese Fisheries Commission ended work in Moscow 3 December. The two sides exchanged information on fishing in each other's zones and on exploration and scientific research work. A protocol to the fisheries agreement was signed.

AUCCTU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GREECE 5 DEC

PM061302 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Dec 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary S.V. Kozlov flew to Greece 5 December to participate in the work of the 22d Greek General Labor Confederation Congress.

ITALIAN PROTESTS AGAINST CRUISE MISSILES REPORTED

LD042032 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Rome December 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Tarakanov reports:

A chain of people many kilometers long blocked the road to the U.S. Air Force base in Sigonella (Sicily) today, where components for the first batch of U.S. cruise missiles have already arrived. Italy's peaceloving public do not want to reconcile themselves with the turning of their country into a "nuclear cellar" of the Pentagon and NATO. Dozens of thousands of Italians, who have arrived there from different parts of the country, participated in an anti-war demonstration. Among them are representatives of political parties, trade union activists and members of public organisations. "Down with nuclear bases", "Stop deployment of American nuclear missiles", chanted the participants in the demonstration.

PRC CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACKS ON SYRIANS IN LEBANON

LD061456 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, Dec 6 (TANJUG) -- The Chinese foreign minister and, today, Tuesday, also the Chinese Communist Party daily RENMIN RIBAO, sharply condemned the U.S. bombing of Syrian positions in Lebanon, describing it as an escalation of U.S. interference in the Middle East and further deterioration of the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

If this war escalation continues, peace in the Middle East will be still further jeopardized, the party daily states and firmly demands that "the United States put an immediate stop to its military intervention in the Middle East."

LEBANESE CP HITS U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE SORTIE'

LD061212 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 6 TASS -- The brutal bombing by U.S. aircraft of mountainous areas, including the positions of the national patriotic forces and of the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon shall be assessed as a foul crime, says the statement issued here by the Politbureau of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee. Washington has thrown off the mask of a "peacemaker" and embarked on the path of open aggression. The bombing and then shelling from U.S. tanks, guns and naval artillery of peaceful populated localities have born out the interventionist character of the U.S. troops stationed in Lebanon and in its territorial waters, the statement points out.

The statement says that the aggressive sortie was launched by the U.S. military under the conditions of full coordination of actions between Washington and Tel Aviv, within the framework of the strategic American-Israeli alliance, which is assuming an increasingly sinister character in the light of the agreements reached between Shamir and Reagan the other day. The U.S. Administration and the Israeli rulers, the statement says, are pursuing a policy of occupation vis-a-vis Lebanon, are trying to turn Lebanon's territory into a base for aggression against Syria and other Arab states.

The Politbureau of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee has urged all progressive and democratic forces of Lebanon, Syria, the Palestine resistance movement and all Arab states to join their ranks in face of the U.S.-Israeli collusion, which is aimed at establishing rule over Lebanon and the whole of the Middle East.

EGYPT'S SOCIALISTS CONDEMN U.S.-ISRAEL TIES

LD061553 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Cairo December 6 TASS -- The Socialist Labour Party (SLP) of Egypt has sharply condemned the U.S.-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation. Having signed the agreement, Washington openly declared its military and political alliance with Tel Aviv, the alliance which is of a pronounced anti-Arab character, says the party's statement published by the newspaper ASH-SHA'B. The USA not only gives economic aid to the Israeli aggressor but also lavishly provides it with most up-to-date weapons, including those banned by international conventions.

In these conditions, SLP emphasizes, the need for the withdrawal from Lebanon of all "multinational forces," which are actually U.S. interventionist troops, has become evident. Arab countries should immediately renounce U.S. "mediation" in a solution to the Middle East conflict which whould be settled within the U.N. framework. SLP urges the Egyptian Government to reconsider the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty which was concluded by former President Anwar as-Sadat. The party also calls on Arab countries not to believe Washington's mendacious and hypocritical statements.

SYRIAN GUNNERS DOWN ISRAELI 'SPY PLANES'

LD061314 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus December 6 TASS -- The SANA news agency has transmitted a statement by a Syrian military spokesman saying that at 1135 today two Israeli spy planes made an overflight of the positions of Syrian troops included in the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Syrian anti-aircraft gunners opened fire on the air pirates, shooting down one plane over the area of Anjar and the other over Dei al-Adas.

U.S. 'FURTHER AGGRAVATED' LEBANON SITUATION

LD061417 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 6 TASS -- Overt armed intervention by the USA in the internal affairs of Lebanon, the bombing and shelling of Lebanese populated localities by American planes and ships have further aggravated the tense situation in the country. In the course of the past twenty four hours there have been repeated exchanges of fire, involving the use of artillery and missiles, in the areas of Al-Kharrub, Qabr Shmun and 'Ain Ksur. Casualties are reported.

The Beirut International Airport remains closed.

The Lebanese patriots carried out yesterday a new successful operation against the occupation forces. The guerrillas fired grenades at the Israeli positions in the area of Sidon. The interventionist troops suffered losses.

The Israeli command has taken extra security measures in the territory of occupied southern Lebanon. New military posts have been established on the Sidon-az Zahrani motor road as well as in the areas of An-Nabatiyah and Tyre. These areas are patrolled round the clock by Israeli soldiers in armoured personnel carriers.

During a mopping-up operation in the area of Sidon occupation troops wounded three civilians. In a number of villages in the south of the country, including Zifta and al-Mirvaniya, Israeli troops made round-ups, searches and arrests.

Continued Intensive Fire

LD061935 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 6 TASS -- American Marines, who form the backbone of the so-called "multinational force" in Lebanon, subjected Lebanese territory in the area of the Beirut International Airport to intensive fire again today, using tank guns and guided missiles. The latest aggressive action by the U.S. military, just as its similar actions in the past, was carried out under the far-fetched pretext of "ensuring the security" of the Marines.

Used Cluster Bombs

LD062229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Our Middle East correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports:

Today, Israeli radio quoting informed sources reported that the U.S. Air Force during the recent massive bombing of mountain areas of Lebanon used cluster bombs. This is perhaps the first occasion since the end of the military adventure in Vietnam that the United States has used this monstrous weapon for a mass attack on people -- this time in Lebanon. The Washington administration has thus once again revealed itself as a direct participant in barbarous crimes against Arabs.

SYRIA SHOWS 'DEEP CONCERN' ON SHAMIR'S U.S. VISIT

LD061420 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus December 6 TASS -- The Syrian Government has expressed deep concern about the results of the Israeli premier's visit to Washington. The official statement issued by the SANA agency today says that the strategic accords reached between the USA and Israel constitute a new dangerous turn in the policy of the United States spearheaded against the Arabs. According to these accords, the statement said, the whole political, economic and military might of the USA has been placed in interconnection with Israel's aggressive and expansionist interests.

The American-Israeli accords, including military-political, economic and other commitments, constitute a serious threat to the security of the Arab peoples and their national interests, mark the start of an even wider American military intervention in the Middle East, directly encourage Israel to an escalation of aggressive actions against the Arabs.

Syria is drawing attention of the Arab masses and governments to this dangerous development in the United States policy in the region, urges the Arabs to realise the whole graveness of the situation. The peoples of the region are today faced with the choice: whether they uphold their national interests and honour, their territory and their existence, or the Middle East gets under the yoke of a new American-Israeli alliance, the document says.

The Syrian Government reaffirms, the statement says, that it is studying the measures that should be taken to restore the balance of forces in the region, as the U.S. ruling circles are continuing a policy hostile to the Arabs.

SHULTZ: MARINES REMAIN TO 'SAFEGUARD' POLICY

LD062337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1609 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, 6 Dec (TASS) -- The expansion of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" pursues far reaching aims in strengthening the Washington-Tel Aviv militarist axis and the coordination of military actions in the Near East, especially in Lebanon. This was virtually confirmed by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz who said during a press conference here that Washington and Tel Aviv have common interests in the region.

"The Marines as well as our other forces," Shultz expounded, "are in Lebanon to safeguard aspects of our policy concerning the Near East." The chief of the U.S. foreign policy department tried to justify the U.S. military's aggressive actions in this sovereign Arab country by demagogic statements on "the need to protect" the U.S. Marines.

Shultz openly threatened the Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syria with new military actions and again confirmed the unchanging nature of Washington's course of putting the pressure of forces on those who oppose U.S. diktat.

Shultz also let it be clearly understood that there can be no question now of withdrawin the Marines from Lebanon. He stressed that "they will remain there to fulfill the tasks which have been set them" And these tasks, as everyone knows, consist of reinforcing the U.S. military presence in Lebanon and of virtually dismembering that country in order, jointly with their Israeli "strategic allies," to create a bridgehead for new armed ventures in the Near East. To subordinate this strategically important region to its military and political control with the help of the expansionists in Tel Aviv -- that is the formula on which Washington builds its calculations.

It was not by chance that Shultz stressed especially that the United States is, as before, fully resolved to "safeguard the security" of Israel.

The words of the Washington administration on this issue are reinforced by impressive dollar and military injections to Tel Aviv. So, in describing yet another batch of generous "gifts" which Reagan offered to Israeli Prime Minister Shamir during his recent visit to Washington, NEWSWEEK singles out specially the gratuitous subsidies for military purposes amounting in total to almost $1.5 billion. As well as this, the administration has given Israel access to secret U.S. electronic technology and has given it permission to conclude direct contracts, bypassing the Pentagon, with U.S. military-industrial corporations for supplies of the most modern weapons. Shamir also secured agreement from the "strategic partner" for the export of Israeli weapons reduced with U.S. technology.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS LEBANON'S AL-JUMAYYIL

LD051738 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1454 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Lebanese Republic, in which it congratulates the friendly Lebanese people on their national holiday -- the Lebanese Republic's independence day. The telegram states that the Soviet Union -- coming out in support of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial intefrity -- wishes the speediest and complete deliverance of Lebanese territory from the troops of the Israeli aggressor and it allies and the restoration of peaceful life in the country on the basis of national accord.

In his reply telegram, the Lebanese president expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations.

TUDEH PARTY LEADERS' TRIAL BEGINS IN TEHRAN

LD061731 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Paris December 6 TASS -- The arrested leaders of the Tudeh Party of Iran went on trial in Tehran today.

AFP news agency reported that foreign journalists were not allowed into the courtroom.

SOVIET-LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP DAYS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD062123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Days of Soviet-Libyan Friendship opened in Moscow today. At a public meeting, reference was made to the importance of the contributions of both countries to the development of friendly links between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Libya. (Abu Sittah), head of a delegation of the Arab Libyan-Soviet Friendship Society, said the people of his country highly value the USSR's role in resolving the problems of the Near East, and its consistent position in relation to the Arab people of Palestine.

Events to be held within the framework of the Friendship Days, in Moscow and in Turkmenia, will enable Soviet people to familiarize themselves more broadly with the art and history and with the modern life of the Libyan people.

USSR'S KUDRYAVTSEV RECEIVES KUWAITI EDITOR

PM061015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] V.L. Kudryavtsev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities' Foreign Affairs Commission, received 2 December A.D.M. al-Mutawa', editor in chief of the Kuwait newspaper AL-WATAN, who is in our country at the invitation of APN.

AMITY DELEGATION MEETS PDRY PRIME MINISTER

PM060957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Aden, 3 Dec -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and PDRY prime minister, received a visiting delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries led by A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy justice minister and chairman of the board of the USSR-PDRY Friendship Society.

The PDRY leader stressed the timeliness and great significance of the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the beginning of the siting of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. 'A.N. Muhammad highly assessed the Soviet Union's latest foreign policy initiatives aimed at averting nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and easing international tension.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET ASSISTANCE

PM021553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Holiday"]

[Text] Aden, 1 Dec -- During the years of its independence Democratic Yemen has scored significant successes in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres, 'Ali Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and PDRY prime minister, declared here.

Speaking on the occasion of Independence Day, the republic's national holiday, he emphasized that no one can take these gains away. Democratic Yemen's people, the head of state noted, express profound gratitude to the socialist community countries and primarily the Soviet Union for their great help in building the new life, and reaffirm their desire to continue to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation.

'A.N. Muhammed dwelt on the peace-loving nature of the PDRY's foreign policy, which is based upon the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. Referring to the Near East situation, he stressed that the imperialist circles headed by the United States are pursuing there the goal of undermining peace and stability and imposing their diktat. 'A.N. Muhammad sharply criticized the actions by the U.S. Administration and the governments of a number of NATO countries which have undertaken the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada.

MOROCCAN CP CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY

CPSU Sends Greetings

PM051215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS]:

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you and members of Morocco's PPS warm greetings and congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Moroccan Communist Party.

From the first days of its activity the Moroccan Communist Party expressed the aspirations of your country's working class and the broad masses of its working people. The selfless actions of the Communists, who were always in the front ranks of the national liberation movement in Morocco, and their contribution to the struggle for the liquidation of colonial rule and for the motherland's national independence won authority and respect for them on the part of all Moroccan patriots.

Continuing the cause of the Moroccan Communists, the PBS actively champions the working people's economic and political interests and struggles for democracy and social progress and against the neocolonialist aspirations of imperialist circles, which would like to turn the land of Morocco into one of their support bases for implementing plans which threaten peace and the people's security and freedom.

We value highly the PPS' immutable policy of developing friendly Soviet-Moroccan relations and of cooperation with the CPSU.

We wish you successes in strengthening your party's positions, in your activity for the good of the Moroccan people, and in consolidating cooperation with all the national patriotic forces of Morocco and other Arab states.

Long live friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Moroccan peoples!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

CPSU Central Committee

Party Development Reviewed

PM061539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 83 Second Edition p 5

[K. Andreyev article: "In the Working People's Vanguard"]

[Text] Today Morocco's progressive public celebrates the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Moroccan Communist Party.

In Morocco, as in other colonial and dependent countries, the upsurge of the national liberation movement, the consolidation of patriotic forces opposed to colonialism, and the dissemination of the ideas of scientific socialism began under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

There were many difficulties on the Moroccan people's road to freedom and independence. The colonists put up fierce resistance, defending their positions. World War II did not pass Morocco by either. On all the fronts of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle the groups of Marxists which existed in the country were in the front ranks of the Moroccan people.

The victories won by the Soviet people over the German fascist hordes gave a strong boost to the development of the national liberation struggle. Under these conditions the Moroccan Communist Party was formed in 1943.

From the very first days of its activity the party showed itself to be a true expressor of the interests of its country's people and working masses. It made a weighty contribution to the struggle to rid Morocco of the yoke of French and Spanish colonists, which was crowned with the Proclamation of Independence in 1956.

Moroccan Communists came out consistently in defense of the working masses' fundamental interests, for the satisfaction of their socioeconomic demands, for democracy and the strengthening of the country's national independence. Despite repression and a ban on the party in 1960, Communists were always in the very midst of the people's masses. And in the subsequent period, acting in the ranks of the Party of Liberation and Socialism, they continued their patriotic struggle. Their party press played an important role in this.

The Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS] was created in August 1974. The program adopted by the party's First National Congress in February 1975 points out that the PPS is guided by the ideas of scientific socialism, and its aim is to build a society of true social justice. The PPS is the revolutionary vanguard of the Moroccan working class, and it relies in its activity on the working class, on the alliance of workers and very poor peasants, on all working people and the revolutionary intelligentsia. The congress called for the creation of a national anti-imperialist front and advocated freeing the country's economy from dominance by imperialist monopolies. The PPS took its place in the ranks of forces struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and reaction.

The party's consistent activity aimed at ensuring the working people's fundamental interests helped enhance its prestige in the country, and it became a recognized national force. In the June 1977 parliamentary election the PPS received 116,000 votes, and Comrade Ali Yata, the party's general secretary, was elected a deputy.

An important event in the life of the party was its third congress (March 1983), held under the slogan "For a Democratic Alternative in the Interests of the Country and the Rights of the People's Masses."

The congress called for the creation of an alliance of left forces in the country for the purpose of implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations and ensuring democratic freedoms. It resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of U.S. and NATO imperialism, which threatens mankind with world thermonuclear war, and voice support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. The congress confirmed that the party will continue to wage a consistent struggle against anti-Sovietism and anticommunism and for the development of Soviet-Moroccan relations and of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The Third PPS Congress demonstrated the party's unity and its fidelity to the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The attempts by American imperialism to involve Morocco in its military-strategic plans and to undermine the Arab national liberation movement -- attempts which have recently become more active -- are eliciting growing concern and protests from the broad masses of the Moroccan people. In this situation the party is firmly opposed to the creation of American military bases on the country's territory and advocates following an independent foreign policy course. It exposes the American-Israeli expansionist intrigues against Arab peoples and advocates the unity and cohesion of all anti-imperialist, national patriotic forces in North Africa and the Near East.

Together with the country's other progressive forces the PPS is struggling for democracy and social progress.

Together with their Moroccan friends Soviet Communists are these days celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Moroccan Communist Party's creation as an important event in the Moroccan people's history and in their struggle for democracy and social progress.

Ali Yata Addresses Meeting

LD042142 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] In Casablanca, celebrations have begun to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Moroccan Communist Party. In the framework of these celebrations, meetings will be held and speeches delivered, along with other events. The general secretary of the Party of Progress and Socialism in Morocco, Ali Yata, made an address in the meeting of celebration held in the theatre hall of Casablanca municipality. The paper Al-BAYAN stresses, in material devoted to the commemoration, that the Party of Progress and Socialism continues the cause of those who had founded the party of the Moroccan Communists, and energetically calls for social progress and democracy and a policy of continuous friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as with the Arab and African countries.

Delegations of communist and workers parties from several countries, including a delegation of the CPSU, are taking part in the celebrations.

USSR'S DEMICHEV RECEIVES MALAGASY MINISTER

PM051325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 1 December P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received G. Rabesahala, minister for revolutionary art and culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

F. Randriamamonjy, Madagascar's ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks, which were held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS SENEGAL

LD040124 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Soviet and Senegalese parliamentarians welcome further efforts to strengthen international security and eliminate the seats of tension in the world. This is stressed in a joint communique on the results of the visit to Senegal by a delegation of the Supreme Soviet, led by Vice Chairman Temirbek Koshoyev. The parliamentarians of both countries underscored the importance of implementing the United Nations resolutions on Namibia and back the South African people's struggle against apartheid.

S. AFRICAN 'ESPIONAGE' GIVEN NATO 'BLESSING'

PM061043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Espionage as Sea"]

[Text] London, 2 Dec -- Reconnaissance planes and ships of the racist Republic of South Africa are stepping up espionage activities on international maritime communications lines.

As the REUTER agency report, British-made Shackleton aircraft, which are specially equipped for long flights over the ocean, and ships from the Simonstown naval base, which was equipped with NATO's assistance, patrol the waters of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans from Mozambique to the shores of Angola 24 hours a day, They send reports on all passing ships to the electronic reconnaissance center at Silvermine near Capetown. The reports are then sent to the U.S. Navy. According to some information, the intelligence data is also sent to the special services of other "Western countries friendly to South Africa."

This espionage activity by Pretoria's military, local observers note, is being carried out with the overt blessing of NATO, which is trying to establish control over strategically important maritime communication lines. As many as 8,000 foreign vessels a year, including supertankers with oil from the Persian Gulf region, travel the maritime routes which skirt southern Africa.

The racist regime has in fact assumed the role of the aggressive NATO bloc's "southern flank."

GRENADIAN PROSECUTOR RESIGN BEFORE TRIAL 'FARCE'

LD061027 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] New York, December 6 TASS -- The United States occupation authorities in Grenada are trying in vain to set up a puppet administration. According to reports reaching here, Prosecutor General of Grenada Anthony Rashford, appointed to the post by U.S. miltiary, has resigned and decided to leave the island.

The prosecutor general was entrusted with the task to determine the "guilt" of the leaders of Grenada's former revolutionary government, who are now languishing in jail. Anthony Rashford's demarche shall be assessed as an expression of his unwillingness to participate in the trial of the Grenadian leaders and other political prisoners on trumped up charges, which is in preparation now.

Striving to intimidate the population, the U.S. interventionists are pressing ahead with preparations for a farce of trial of political prisoners. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE reports that their trial is due to open late in December. But the occupationists have so far failed to nominate the jury, as Grenadians refuse to take part in this crime. If a jury is not found, the political prisoners will be court martialled.

U.S. 'TESTING' CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN GRENADA

LD061745 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Washington has not commented on press reports about secret experiments conducted in Grenada by American special troops. The experiments have been exposed by the Mexican paper EL DIA. It stated that the Pentagon had used new chemical weapons in Grenada, testing them on civilians. The invaders filmed the effects of nerve gas -- the convulsions and suffering of victims. The bodies of more than 2,000 Grenadians were taken to the United Staes for more so-called research.

Pentagon experts made the testing of barbarous weapons, including chemical weapons on civilians, their daily practice a long time ago. The United States widely used the chemical Agent Orange in Vietnam. As a result, two million Vietnamese suffered. The Americans also experimented in Vietnam with phosphorus bombs that incinerate everything living. In Lebanon, with the hands of the Israeli aggressor, they tested cluster and suction bombs. All this was sanctioned by the White House. It is the White House too that seems to have allowed the use of chemical weapons against Grenadian civilians, including women and children. That is why Washington has kept silent, and has set severe censorship of all publications on this subject.

Trying to conceal the scope of cemetery-type order on the island, the invaders carefully hugger-mugger information about the Grenadians killed and tortured to death. But according to the information that has leaked out to the world press, the American military have turned the island state in the Caribbean into a ground to test up-to-date military hardware. The credo of punitive troops has been bluntly spelled out by the commander of the U.S. special task batallion. Lieutenant Colonel Taylor told newsmen that his boys' job was to kill and destory. When cutthroats from American special troops meet with newsmen, they describe with pleasure their so-called feats in Grenada. They enjoy recalling their outrages, and they even argue who killed more aborigines, as they call the Grenadians.

Now mind these inveterate villains are extolled by the administration in Washington as freedom champions, who deserve admiration and imitation. The present U.S. Administration has made violence a cult, and has elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy. But does everyone stop to think how far such stupid and cruel worship of force can lead the world to which Washington seems to lay claims?

CUBAN STATEMENT SUPPORTING ARMS STANCE CITED

LD061933 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Havana December 6 TASS -- PRENSA LATINA reports: Cuba has expressed its understanding of and support for the Soviet Union's stand in defence of peace, peoples' independence and social progress and criticised the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) agreement to deploy new missiles in Europe.

A statement, made known here today, on the preparations carried out for the deployment of 572 medium-range missiles in Europe reads as follows:

"The Government of Cuba, deeply concerned over the preparations carried out in Europe aiming at putting into practice the irresponsible and adventurist NATO agreement for the deployment of 572 medium range missiles in five countries of the region, and aware that this action constitutes a new step in the continuous worsening of the international situation as a result of the aggressive and warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialism and its allies, wishes to reiterate its stand against these aggressive actions and its support for the serene and firm attitude of the USSR stated by Yuriy V. Andropov on November 24".

"Even before NATO adopted the so-called 'double decision', the USSR, following its traditional peace policy, began to make numerous efforts for preventing the adoption and execution of such a dangerous measure, warning of the grave consequences it would bring to peace in Europe and the rest of the world. With this spirit, the USSR put into practice unilateral measures for the restriction of its armaments and began talks with the U.S. on November 30, 1981 in Geneva. In the two years passed, the USSR has made numerous alternative proposals for the elimination and reduction of arms by both sides and has expressed its willingness to take all the necessary time to achieve the aims, if the principle of parity and equal security is respected".

"The Reagan administration, apart from rejecting all proposals, is now ready to carry out its warmongering plans to break on its favour the strategic balance of forces existing in the world and to achieve a military supremacy. The deployment of the missiles in West Europe gives the U.S. the possibility for creating an additional nuclear threat against the socialist countries and is a new element of the U.S. intention to negotiate from positions of force".

"This aggressive and irresponsible policy imposed on by the U.S., which tramples on the will of broad and representative political sectors and world public opinion, including that of the countries where the missiles are being deployed, not only creates an additional threat against the USSR and the socialist countries but also increases the peril for the U.S. itself and heightens the risk of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe for mankind".

"The USSR's action and the measures announced by Yuriy V. Andropov are also in accordance with the peoples' decision to resist and defeat the counterrevolutionary crusade of the imperialism at a world scale".

"The Government of Cuba expresses its understanding of and support for the USSR firm and responsible stand in defence of peace, peoples' independence and social progress".

MARTYNOV RECEIVES CUBAN TRADE MINISTER

PM051644 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] On 2 December N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received Cuban Foreign Trade Minister R. Cabrisas at the latter's request and had a conversation with him which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES OUTGOING CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD062043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] CPSU Central Committee Secretary Rusakov today received Capote Anillo, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. A conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TASS SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH GUYANESE NEWS AGENCY

PM050913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Concluded"]

[Text] An agreement on cooperation in the sphere of the exchange of information between TASS and the GUYANA NEWS AGENCY (GNA) was signed in Moscow 1 December. The agreement was signed on behalf of TASS by G.A. Shishkin, TASS first deputy general director, and on behalf of GNA by P. Chan, ambassador of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the USSR. The signing ceremony was attended by E. McDavid, head of a party-government delegation and special envoy of the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

ARGENTINE JUNTA DISSOLVES FOR 10 DEC TURNOVER

LD061030 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires December 6 TASS -- Argentina's military junta, which controlled all power in the country since March 1976, has announced its dissolution.

Preparations have started in the country for the official turnover of power on December 10 to President-elect Raul Alfonsin, the leader of the Civil Radical Union (UCR) party, who scored a victory in the general elections on October 30 this year.

SUPREME COURT EXAMINES 'ILLEGAL' PROFITS ISSUE

PM070941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the USSR Supreme Court has been held.

The report of USSR Supreme Court member N.P. Arestovich examined the question of courts' application of the law on responsibility for obtaining illegal profits earned by citizens in the performance of work connected with the provision of services to the public. The plenum noted that the struggle against such crimes is still not being waged actively enough. The detection and punishment of unconscientious people who try to use their work within trade and public catering organizations and other public service enterprises for the sake of personal profit and the strict observance of the law will help to instill the requisite order in these systems and improve public services. It is incumbent on the courts to examine the circumstances of the crime comprehensively and objectively in each case, expose the causes and conditions facilitating the obtaining of illegal profits ensure widespread publicity for the court examination so as to create an atmosphere of intolerance in labor collectives toward individuals engaged in extortion, and use all their activity to promote the strengthening of labor and production discipline.

In connection with questions that have arisen in court practice and the need to issue directives on them, the USSR Supreme Court Plenum discussed the courts' application of procedural legislation in the examination of civil cases.

Reports were delivered by Z. Dzhamashev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Court; R.A. Simson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Court; and P.Ya. Trubnikov, member of the USSR Supreme Court.

The implementation of the law in civil cases should comprehensively promote the solution of economic and social tasks and protect labor, housing, and property rights and the interests of citizens and organizations that are protected by law. It was noted that the courts have stepped up their attention toward the precise observance of the procedure laid down by the law for examining civil cases, the all-round and complete clarification in the courtroom of the factors of significance in resolving a dispute, and the correct application of the law when verdicts are reached. The courts are instructed to take measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings and ensuring the correct and rapid examination of civil cases; and judicial proceedings are to more actively promote the prevention of violations of the law and to educate citizens in the spirit of unswerving execution of Soviet laws and respect for the rules of socialist community life.

In line with monitoring procedure the question of progress in the courts' fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum resolution of 17 December 1971 "On the Practice of Courts' Examination of Appeals in Criminal Cases" was examined.

Reports were delivered by B.A. Navruzov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court; S.K. Kurbanov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Court; and R.K. Brize, member of the USSR Supreme Court.

The appeals procedure is designed to ensure the prompt detection and elinination of legal errors and to promote the uniform and correct application of the law and the raising of the efficiency of court activity. Appeal courts have been shown the need to comprehensively verify cases to ensure that every sentence handed down by a trial court is lawful and justified.

The plenum heard a report on the activity of the USSR Supreme Court Legal Collegium on criminal cases delivered by Collegium Chairman A.M. Filatov.

Amendments were also made to the plenum resolution "On Courts' Application of the Law Governing the Material Responsibility of Workers and Employees for Damage Caused to Enterprises, Institutions, or Organizations."

The corresponding resolutions were adopted on the questions under discussion.

There was an examination of objections by the USSR prosecutor general and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court relating to specific legal cases.

The plenum session was conducted by S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court.

Participating in the plenum's work were A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; and V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice.

TAMBOV OFFICIALS' HANDLING OF 'CRIMES' SCORED

PM301156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 November 1983 Second Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "After PRAVDA's Article" a 1,500-word article by A. Khomyakov, first secretary of Tambov CPSU Obkom, headed "Conclusions Drawn From the Article 'Cover.'"

Khomyakov reports the Tambov CPSU Obkom Bureau's action arising from articles in PRAVDA for 16 September and 13 November criticizing the handling of Michurinsk party gorkom officials of the affair of local plant director V. Shamrin. Khomyakov reports that "the incorrect actions of the Michurinsk CPSU Gorkom and its First Secretary V. Sukharev in relation to the crime committed by V. Shamrin" led to delays in investigating the affair and "in effect shielded him." The obkom bureau reportedly gave V. Sukharev a "severe reprimand for violating the party principles of work with cadres," and a Michurinsk Gorkom plenum "relieved him of his duties as first secretary and bureau member of the gorkom." Former Gorkom Secretary V. Guryev was also severely reprimanded, as were a number of other local officials.

The article goes on to report the obkom bureau's criticisms of various local organs, including prosecutor's office and court organs, and the newspaper TAMBOVSKAYA PRAVDA, for their failings in handling the affair, and in particular for shortcomings in dealing with citizens' letters and complaints arising from the case.

The obkom bureau is reportedly "taking the necessary steps to step up exactingness toward workers engaged in checking working people's letters and statements."

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS MINISTRY COLLEGIUM SESSION

PM061030 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Dec 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Sector's Tasks"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry Collegium was held on 1 December 1983. It examined questions on measures to successfully complete the current year's plan and the tasks of further developing the industry and increasing the production of high quality consumer goods in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums.

V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, addressed the session.

ZAGLADIN ON GLOBAL IMPACT OF REVOLUTION

PM061656 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 49, 4 Dec 83 p 12

[Second, concluding part of interview with Professor Vadim Zagladin by our correspondent Alexsey Kirsanov: "It's Russian But All Nations Understand Its Language"]

[Text] Question: Some of our readers think that Russia had not used up all the opportunities of developing along capitalist lines and, therefore, could've done without a socialist revolution.

Answer: This is rather strange approach. It doesn't take into account the realities that took shape in the country by 1917. Devastation caused by the war, famine, and increasing oppression of all kinds had brought about a situation which the broad masses could no longer endure. The country's economy was in a catastrophic state. The lower classes did not want and the upper classes were unable to live in the old way. This led, objectively and inevitably, to an explosion.

As for the abstract opportunities for the country's further development along capitalist lines, they were far from exciting. Even the most conservative bourgeois economists - such as S. Prokopovich -- were of the opinion that Russia was doomed to accept an ever-growing gap between itself and the West and to suffer from a lack of culture for ages (it was assumed, for example, that it would take some 200 years to liquidate illiteracy)! Many of them saw the way out in letting foreign capital into the country on a broad scale, i.e., turning Russia into a West's semi-colony.

The October Revolution rid our country of this sad lot and, we can even say, saved it. As distinct from dozens of revolutions that had happened before it, the October Revolution did not substitute one form of exploitation for another, but put an end to the exploitation of man by man in general and laid the foundations for a truly humane society, where not profit but humanity and justice govern everything. In this respect our revolution really was the first and it was unique for its time.

It completely liquidated the country's backwardness, both economic and cultural, in a mere two-thirds of a century, turning it into a mighty power that has reached the summits of modern civilization. Doesn't this fact speak of its greatness?

Was the Revolution 'Cruel'?

Question: And now about another idea to which, as our readers write, bourgeois historians and propagandists resort -- the "cruelty" of our revolution, the "tragic example of Bolshevism" and "tormenting revolution."

Answer: Yes, there is a lot of talk about this in the West, but it is also a pack of lies.

First of all, I'd like to remind the readers that the Bolsheviks always strove to perform the revolution peacefully. Lenin appealed to use even the "last chance" for the revolution's peaceful development. And if the Bolsheviks failed to use this chance, then it happened, above all, due to the cruelty of the revolution, the counter-revolutionaries, and the vaccilations or direct treachery on the part of the opportunist-conciliators. [sentence as published]

The people whose predecessors went out of their way to drown the October Revolution in a sea of human blood are the ones who speak about the "cruelty" of our revolution. Judge for yourself.

The assault of the Winter Palace -- the former residence of the Russian tsars and, in October 1917, of the bourgeois Provisional Government -- that culmination point of the takeover of power by the proletariat and its allies -- cost only several human lives. Of course, every human life is priceless and unique. But can you name any other social revolution that would cost so little in terms of human life?

But later on, when the intervention by the Entente started, when interventionists overran our country, they brought great loss of human lives and tremendous devastation to this country. The White Guards and interventionists resorted to very cruel violence. The Red Army lost nearly a million men. All told, the Soviet Republic lost eight million people who were killed or died from wounds, famine, and epidemics.

Now, when the USA and NATO are deploying their missiles in Western Europe, and the USSR and its allies are forced to take reply measures to this obviously hostile act against socialism, people from the West, with whom I had a chance to speak, often asked me: What are you afraid of? You see, they told me, the West is only taking measures of a defensive nature! On the other hand, the very same people declared: The Soviet missiles deployed in their time, in reply to the deployment of the NATO medium-range weapons, allegedly constitute the "Soviet war threat".

It's not by chance that I'm recalling the disputes of today on this talk. They tell us of a "Soviet threat". But wasn't it this country which, after it performed the revolution, proposed peace and peaceful coexistence to all the other countries? Has it ever retreated from this principle? Have our soldiers ever attacked those countries whose leaders are speaking today about the threat on our part? No, nothing of the sort has ever happened!

But the Western powers were inimical to our revolution from the very first moment. It was they who sent troops in 1918-1922 so to "strangle the revolution in its cradle." And take 1941. We haven't forgotten it and we shall never forget it. And that's not all. There have been dozens of other aggressive attacks against our country, and all sorts of "blockades" and "boycotts."

Therefore, if anyone should speak about a threat, then it should be us. And we aren't forgetting about it, about the "crusade", one of the embodiments of which are the Pershing and cruise missiles. No, we aren't afraid! Our people have proved many times that they are up to rebuff any aggression, any encroachment on our gains. But we are vigilant, and we cannot be anything else because history has taught us this.

Question: However, let's go back to the October Revolution. Our readers very often ask us in their letters how the revolution treated its enemies.

Answer: Our revolution started as a most merciful and unprecedentedly humane one. Let's refer to the Winter Palace once more. After the assault was over, the cadets, who had defended it and had been shooting at the attackers only a few moments before, were disarmed and asked: "Well, will you ever again raise guns against the people?" One after another they answered: "No!" After that they were set free. The American John Reed writes about this in his "Ten Days That Shook the World." And a revolution like this is called cruel!

In his speech at the meeting of the Petrograd Soviet on November 4 (17), 1917, Lenin said that he thought it possible to apply rather soft measures to the exploiters. He spoke against the "insane attempts at civil war" and "shedding rivers of blood in vain".

Question: And how were the generals who arranged mutinies treated?

Answer: When they were taken prisoner they were often asked to give their word of honour that they would not take up arms against the revolution again. Some of them failed to live up to their promise after they were released. Like General Krasnov, for example.

And a comparison. General Polovtsev sent a counter-revolutionary officer to arrest Lenin on behalf of the Provisional Government. The officer asked the general: "Do you wish me to deliver the gentleman dead or alive?" The general answered with a smile that arrested persons quite often make attempts to escape. Quite a transparent hint!

Question: But we are told that cruelty can be manifested not only in bloodshed. Parties are banned, newspapers of dissidents are closed down, and the dissidents are put behind bars.

There was no arbitrary "closing down" of political parties. They exhausted themselves, lost the people's trust and dissolved on their own. By the way, the activities of political parties and organizations hostile to the proletariat were allowed in Russia up till the summer of 1918. The bourgeois press also functioned.

As for the overcrowded jails, here is a factual reference -- there were only 187 prisoners in Petrograd as of March 1, 1918.

Question: It is also said that there were executions and many unjustified deaths.

Answer: There was not a single case of capital punishment for political reasons in the first months of the Socialist Revolution (October 1917-end of May 1918) in the Russian Federation. Lenin warned of the need to avoid senseless deaths. "The Revolution doesn't need them," he said.

Question: In the West children are still scared with terrible tales about the Vecheka, which allegedly violated legislation brutally.

Answer: The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission (Russ. abb. Vecheka -- ed) had a staff of only 120 people, including drivers and messengers, in the summer of 1918. Its functions were detection and investigation. It had no right to pronounce sentences. That was the competence of revolutionary tribunals.

Question: Still, later on, the revolution started to apply very harsh measures against its foes. Isn't there a contradiction here? The revolution started so mercifully and then resorted to harsh measures.

Answer: An attempt on Lenin's life was made after a meeting in Mikhailovsky Manege on January 1, 1918. Fritz Platten, the well-known functionary in the Swiss and international working-class movement, covered Lenin with his own body. Platten was wounded. Terrorism was unleashed against the revolution. On August 30, 1918, Kaplan, a socialist-revolutionary (SR), heinously shot at Lenin, wounding him. Uritsky, chairman of the Petrograd Vecheka, was assassinated on the same day. Several days later Volodarsky, an outstanding revolutionary, was murdered. On September 20, 1918, the SRS and British interventionists shot 26 Baku commissars in the sands of Turkmenia.

The overthrown exploiter classes resorted to the most cruel measures, including mass terrorism and broadscale armed struggle.

That is why the All-Russia Central Executive Committee declared the country to be an armed camp on September 2, 1918, set up the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic, and decreed: "The workers and peasants will reply to the White terror of the enemies of the workers' and peasants' power with Red terror on a mass scale against the bourgeoisie and its agents." The country was forced to struggle under the motto: "Victory or death!"

Does the 'Russian Example' Exist

Question: Now, the last few questions. It is quite often declared in the West that "Lenin's communism" is no good as an example for others, and in extreme cases, it is supposedly applicable only to backward countries.

Answer: First of all, let's look into the question's essence. We shouldn't treat an "example" in history as being a literal repetition. For example, the Winter Palace is the only one of its kind in the world. Its capture is a unique act! But "examples" do exist in history from the general sociological point of view. I have in mind events that are repeated as society develops. Although not a single bourgeois revolution of the 19th century was literally similar to the Great French Borgeois Revolution, they did emulate, if you like, its "example".

The same applies to the Great October Revolution. When we speak of its "example", we have two main points in mind. The first is that the October Revolution proved the inevitability, the need for, and the fruitfulness of, socialist revolution. The second is that our revolution demonstrated, for the first time in history, the main principles of the socialist transformation of society in action -- the principles whose application makes it possible to set up a society which is fundamentally opposed to the exploiter system. Both these aspects of our revolution's "example" were later on confirmed completely by the subsequent socialist revolutions, no matter that they did not resemble our revolution in form, rates of nature, or performance.

We can also mention another thing. Due to the specific features mentioned above, the October Revolution combined, one might say, several revolutions in one -- a socialist revolution against the dominance of capitalism, a democratic revolution against remnants of feudalism, and a national-liberation revolution. Due to this it gave mankind a wealth of know-how, such as probably no other socialist revolution in the world ever did.

Therefore, our revolution is national but at the same time it is international.

Question: It sometimes happens that our revolution is used to scare people. But does it contain something that echoes the dreams of all of humanity?

Answer: Nothing in it contradicts the age-old dreams of all people to have peace, work, brotherhood, equality, freedom, and happiness. Communists do not believe in God but our ideas about communist civilization do not clash with dreams of the working people who do believe in God. We think of paradise as applicable to our life on earth, though, and not to the life promised us in the other world. We rely not on God's mercy, but on human toil, toil, and once again toil.

"The attraction of the Russian revolution," as Lenin put it, reverberated in demonstrations by the European proletariat. A workers revolution took place early in 1918 in Finland.

A republic was proclaimed in Radomir (Bulgaria) in the autumn of 1918. The revolutionary crisis of 1918 produced the November revolution in Germany and the Austrian and Hungarian revolutions. In France, the rightist leaders were pushed out of the working-class movement's leadership. The socialists in Italy and Laborities in Great Britain put forward the tasks of waging struggle for socialist goals. Soviets of workers and soldiers were set up in Norway.

The Octover Revolution had a mightly impact on the general upsurge in the international communist movement. Testimony to that is the growth of communist and workers parties. Eight parties were formed in 1918 -- in Argentina, Latvia, Finland, Austria, Hungary, Estonia, Poland, and Germany. Six more parties appeared in 1919 (including the United States); in 1920, nine parties (including Great Britain and France); and in 1921, another 12 parties. There were 37 communist and workers parties functioning in the world at the start of 1922.

Question: What is the explanation for the series of defeats of revolutions in other countries after the triumph of the October Revolution in Russia?

Answer: As I see it, these defeats once again lead us to the causes of our revolution's victory and its motive forces. In this case it was an instance of a "lesson the other way around", if it is possible to say so: Above all, the lack of revolutionary parties of the new type led to a situation where the revolutionary movements, which at times reached very high summits, failed to win and were strangled by imperialism.

Rosa Luxembourg, when speaking about the significance of the October Revolution and the activities of our party for the worldwide working-class movement, stressed: "Lenin's party was the only party in Russia that grasped the true interests of the revolution at the time; it was a motive force and, in this sense, the sole party that conduted a genuine socialist policy."

Our revolution took place in very late autumn but it became the spring for both our country and a considerable part of mankind.

PRAVDA STRESSES ROLE OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

PM061615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Turning to History"]

[Excerpts] At the present time, when U.S. militarist circles and their NATO allies have complicated international tension to the limit, the Soviet people's memory of events in military history, of the years of the civil war and foreign intervention, and, in particular, of those very hard trials that fell to our people's lot in the struggle against the dark forces of fascism, is growing sharper. Enhancing Soviet people's vigilance in the presence international situation and their readiness to deal an immediate rebuff to any aggressor, our party attaches tremendous significance to the patriotic education of young people. Education by means of history is one of its strong, effective means. Becoming acquainted with events of past years, young men and women pay a tribute of very profound gratitude to those who transformed the motherland's appearance through their selfless labor, who launched it into the high orbit of socioeconomic progress, and who in armed battles against the homeland's enemies defeneded their right to create a new life and a bright future. The heroic deeds of older generations constitute very valuable experience, which helps us to resolve today's tasks of strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum instructions, many party, soviet, Komsomol, trade union, and Dosaaf organizations, schools, and VUZes are stepping up the military patriotic education of young people with historical facts, improving the established forms and means of propagandizing the combat traditions of older generations, and seeking new ones.

The interests of preparing young citizens to consciously defend the motherland demand the further development and improvement of forms and methods of involving them in studying the Soviet people's glorious [First Edition has "combat" instead of "glorious"] biography. Wider use must be made in this direction of the experience of party, war, and labor veterans. It is a noble cause to involve schoolchildren in the Red Pathfinders' movement under the motto "No one is forgotten; nothing is forgotten." The initiative of the public organizations that have begun compiling in book form lists of participants in the biggest battles on the territory of their regions merits support. One of the important tasks of party and Komsomol organizations is to improve the training of lecturer cadres in questions of the military-patriotic education of young people.

The system of organizing patriotic education in schools and VUZes requires all possible improvement. Teachers and scientist-historians must try to ensure that every lesson and every class on themes of the combat past of the land of the soviets not only gives young people definite knowledge but also arouses in them a palpitating sense of involvement in great events and sets young souls aflame with the desire to do exploits to the motherland's glory.

The creation of popular scientific books, works of art, and movies revealing from class positions combat events in the homeland's history is an important way to enhance the effectiveness of the military-patriotic education of the rising generation. It is known that reactionary U.S. ideologues and propagandists, who are now intensively subjecting the country's population to psychological indoctrination in the spirit of malicious anticommunism, chauvinist ambitions, and pseudopatriotism, try their best to belittle the USSR's contribution to the defeat of fascism. All this requires us to widen and deepen the channels of information and cognition connected with the memory of battles in the last war and with the liberation mission of the Soviet people and their Army. In connection with the approach of the 40th anniversary of our great victory many publishing houses are preparing new books for young people. We must try to ensure that documents of that [First Edition adds "heroic"] epoch "speak" and help young people by means of convincing arguments and intelligible accounts to listen to that awful time, as the poet wrote, and to draw from it lessons for vigorous actions in the name of preserving peace for present and future generations.

The party demands that the military-patriotic education of young people be conducted with regard to the realities engendered by the present dangerous development of the international situation. The turning of young citizens to heroic pages in the history of the socialist motherland is a splendid school for widening the range of their thinking [First Edition omits first part of this paragraph and instead reads: The education of young people in the people's labor and combat traditions is a splendid school for widening the range of their historical thinking], for civic maturation, for carrying out conscientious service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces, and for enhancing readiness to defend socialism's gains.

POLITICAL DAY PARTICIPANTS VIEW PRODUCTIVITY

GF052026 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The party considers increasing labor productivity in the contemporary conditions of the scientific and technical revolution a noble task in the field of economy. At the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov instructed: "...First of all it is necessary to institute order in such a way that we can maintain more reasonable use of the country's production and scientific and technical potential. To maintain a well adjusted and systematic operation of the entire economic mechanism is a demand of the present time and is a program task for the future. This is an integral part of the entire process of perfecting our social construction."

A political day under the slogan, "A highly productive labor is the basis for improving the well-being of the Soviet people and for strengthening the might of the socialist mother country", was held in the republic on 16 November. Members and candidate members of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, members of the Auditing Commission of the Armenian Communist Party, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol workers gave lectures at the labor collectives.

They discussed questions of the consistent increase of the production effectiveness by means of the rational use of the production capacities and labor resources and by means of strengthening labor and planning discipline. As it was noted during the political day, the workers of the republic's various sections of the national economy, guided by the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, have mobilized their forces to implement the designs of the 26th CPSU Congress and, on basis of this, high productive labor was achieved. As a result of work during the first 9 months of the current year, labor productivity in industry increased by 2.3 percent and this caused a 52.8 percent rise in production.

However, individual production unions and enterprises are not taking the required measures to increase productivity and effectiveness of labor. Some workplaces are not operating at their full production capacities. The transformation of the economy into a more intensive line of development, as was noted in the speeches, is the major task of the present time, requiring special attention to increase production effectiveness, to develop state, labor, and planning discipline, and to ensure fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

The participants in the political day, the workers of the industrial enterprises, construction and transport organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and other sectors of the national economy have again demonstrated their will and consequently they will continue to struggle for higher labor productivity, production effectiveness, and production quality, and will struggle to implement the Food Program and the Energy Program for the purpose of strengthening the economic and defense might of our great socialist homeland.

SHIPPING OFFICIAL ON PROBLEMS HINDERING FLEET

OW011407 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0815 GMT on 30 November carries its weekly "Science and Life" program, which features another installment in the "Transport: Problems, Solutions, Implementation" series, presented by journalist Igor Zhukov. The program continues the discussion of maritime transportation issues, begun in the previous week's installment, and starts with an interview with A.F. Lugovtsov, deputy chief of the Black Sea Shipping Company.

Lugovtsov notes that recent years have seen a scientific and technical revolution in maritime transportation, which is primarily expressed in the introduction of new, specialized vessels. He adds that, due to the high cost of these vessels, their exploitation must be more efficient, and notes that this has led to reconstruction of all links in the enterprises, from ports and shipyards to administration.

As video shows ships and maritime traffic in a port, Zhukov notes that the Black Sea Shipping Company is one of the largest in the shipping industry and includes 11 ports processing over 50 million tons of cargo. He notes that successful operations are only possible with the introduction of the most recent scientific and technological innovations, and dwells on details of these innovations.

Zhukov continues the interview with Lugovtsov, who dwells on the complexity of the company's management system and notes changes resulting in greater specialization, such as containerization and the introduction of computers. He notes, however, "we think that there are still many problems hindering the highly efficient utilization of the fleet. First, there is the problem associated with delivering cargo to customers. The main function of containers and container ships is the organization and delivery of cargo, adhering to an optimal plan, that is, delivering the cargo directly to the customer's storeroom. Unfortunately, we do not always work by such a plan, because part of purchase contracts currently negotiated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade is not yet fully containerized, which forces us to unload cargo at the terminal." Lugovtsov then cites the shortcomings associated with this method, and calls for solving this problem with participation of all interested parties.

As video provides shots of Ilicheysk port, Zhukov describes this port as one of the best in the country, a leader in processing specialized vessels. Video shows one of the specialized ships during loading. In an interview with B. N. Grabovoy, chief of Ilichevsk port, improvements in the port's handling capacities are discussed, illustrated by video of various port facilities. Grabovoy comments on the bottleneck in the port's operations, which is the rail link between the port and the railway station. He suggests that an additional link would greatly improve cargo turnover.

As video shows maritime traffic near Ilichevsk port, Zhukov describes the function of computers in ship navigation, and interviews B. S. Yatsenko, director of the Black Sea Scientific-Research Institute on the role of the institute in the development of port facilities and ship services. Yatsenko dwells on plans for reconstruction of old ports and construction of new ones, and notes the difference in importance of functions of both port types.

In conclusion, Zhukov interviews a noted Ilichevsk port dock worker who comments on hard manual labor, which still exists in ports. However, he notes the radical changes which have taken place in recent years, such as introduction of mechanization. He nevertheless comments on excessive bureaucracy in port handling, which leads to port facilities' lagging behind the rapid advancement in ship construction industry.

Zhukov then concludes the program by announcing the topic of the ninth installment of this series, which is one of the tasks for improving the work of transport outlined in the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Leonid Vasilyevich Bagrov, minister of RSFSR river fleet, will take part in the program.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF AVIATION INDUSTRY DIES

PM011705 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Nov 83 p 4

[Yu.A. Zateykin obituary]

[Excerpts] Yuriy Alekseyevich Zateykin, eminent organizer of aviation instrument building, USSR State Prize winner and deputy minister of aviation industry, died 25 November 1983 in his 59th year after a severe illness.

Yu.A. Zateykin was born 25 July 1925 in Moscow, the son of an office worker, and had been a member of the CPSU since 1957.

ROCKET FORCES SENIOR INSPECTOR DIES 'SUDDENLY'

PM301100 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 Second Edition p 4

[V.T. Parshikov obituary]

[Excerpts] Major General Vasiliy Trofimovich Parshikov, senior inspector at the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate and CPSU member since 1954, has died suddenly in his 56th year. A communist whose whole life is a model of utter devotion to the cause of the Communist Party and selfless service to the socialist fatherland has left us prematurely.

V.T. Parshikov was born in 1928 in the Kursk Oblast village of Pogodino.

A group of comrades

BRIEFS

WRITER RECEIVES BANNER AWARD -- For services to the development of Soviet literature and in connection with his 70th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the writer Sergey Pavlovich Zalygin the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83 LD]

PRICES PANEL CHIEF EXPLAINS PRICE CUTS

PM061409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[Interview with N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Concern for the Working People's Welfare" -- first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The significant reduction in the retail prices of a number of articles and goods, which the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deemed necessary to implement as of 1 December this year, is convincing evidence of the concern of the Leninist party and Soviet state to further increase Soviet people's prosperity. The economic course of the land of the soviets elaborated by the 26th party congress and by the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums is being put into effect.

A TASS correspondent asked N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, to comment on this major action carried out in the interests of millions of working people.

Question: Nikolay Timofeyevich, what factors determine the price policy with regard to consumer goods in our country?

Answer: The prices of these goods must stimulate the production of a range of output in line to the greatest possible extent with the population's sensible needs and demands and further the resolution of the tasks of raising Soviet people's living stardard set by the party and government.

The steady growth of industrial and agricultural production, housing construction, retail trade turnover, the money income of the urban and rural population, and the resolution of major social problems have made it possible to raise each person's material well-being, culture, and everday life to a qualitatively new level. Soviet people now eat better, dress with greater variety, have considerably more time free from work, their housing and everyday lives are more comfortable, and their leisure time is fuller and more valuable. The population's real income has more than doubled in the last 20 years. Social security has undergone qualitative new development. At present about R37 billion annually is channeled into paying pensions.

All Soviet people enjoy the free services of schools, VUZes, hospitals, medical centers, libraries, and many other educational, cultural enlightenment, medical, and sporting establishments maintained through the social consumption funds. The payments and benefits received by the population from social consumption funds in 1982 amounted to R128 billion, or about R470 per person.

Considerable success has been achieved in resolving the housing problem. Since 1970 alone about 1.3 billion square meters of housing have been built in the country, which amounts to more than one-third of all the housing commissioned throughout the years of Soviet power. About 80 percent of the urban population now lives in individual apartments. Their layout and comfort has improved.

The cost of housing, transport, and municipal and consumer services is kept at the lowest possible level, within reach of all strata of the population, and about 70 percent of actual spending for these purposes is reimbursed by the state through the social consumption funds.

The range of Soviet people's requirements is constantly expanding, and the population's demand for fashionable clothers, footwear, toilet articles, perfumery, new kinds of radio and television equipment and other complex domestic appliances, comfortable attractive furniture, and many other things is increasing. This graphically shows the steady growth in the people's prosperity.

Every Soviet person can see how far the country has progressed in producing the majority of goods to satisfy working people's rational needs. Stable retail prices are being maintained for basic goods. The prices of bread and all bread products, for example, have been maintained at the 1954 level, and the prices of meat and dairy products at the 1962 level. The overall increase in prices for certain other kinds of goods over the last 28 years amounts to just 9 percent, while wages have increased by 150 percent in the same period and kolkhoz members' labor remuneration has increased by 70 percent in the last 13 years alone.

It should be recalled here that the total price increases as of 1 February 1983 amounted to about R4 billion, but on 25 April and 1 September 1983 prices for a number of goods were reduced by almost R3 billion. And now the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have taken the decision to further reduce the retail prices of a number of goods by R2.6 billion as of 1 December 1983, which more than covers the February 1983 price increases and will constitute a gain to the population of more than $1.6 billion over the year. As the necessary conditions for increasing production of consumer goods and lowering their prime cost are created retail prices will continue to fall.

I should like to emphasize that the present retail price reductions have been carried out in a period of a sharp deterioration in the international situation through the fault of U.S. imperialist circles. The fact that the party and the Soviet state have considered it possible to carry out this step in the working people's interests now is convincing evidence of our motherland's economic might.

Question: In what areas will the retail prices and tariffs for various goods and services be improved?

Answer: The measures taken this year to alter the retail prices and tariffs for certain goods and services have not removed all the existing distortions and inconsistencies in the system of stable prices which were fixed decades ago. We will gradually remove them.

At the same time, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized at his meeting with Moscow machine tool builders, the line determined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress toward ensuring stable retail prices for staple foodstuffs and nonfood items will be steadily implemented in the working people's interests.

However, in fixing retail prices for new consumer goods satisfying the population's multifaceted and ever-growing requirements, we proceed from the premise that prices for new goods of improved quality must be differentiated (in relation to current prices of similar goods) in light of their new quality and consumer characteristics.

The new prices must stimulate enterprises to expand output and renew the range of goods. Underestimation in prices of the extra costs related to improving the quality of the goods and achieving new consumer characteristics would render the production of high-quality goods economically disadvantageous for enterprises.

The system of fixing temporary prices for items of enhanced quality bearing the index "N" and contractual prices for initial experimental batches of goods and highly fashionable items by agreement between industrial and trading enterprises is called upon to have an effect in stepping up the incentive role of retail prices in further increasing output and improving the quality of goods.

The stabilization and subsequent reduction of retail prices is only really feasible given a growth in labor productivity and a reduction in the prime cost of output in all sectors and areas of the national economy, that is, given better and more productive work by every collective and working person in our country.

IZVESTIYA STRESSES NEED FOR EXPORT INCENTIVES

PM061457 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 December Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word B. Konovalov interview with V.P. Kabaidze, director general of the Ivanovo Machine Tool Building Association, under the rubric "Engineers Must Be Creators": "From Each According to His Talent."

Kabaidze describes the experience accumulated at his pacesetting association, recently awarded a State Prize, and speaks in general terms about the need to boost the prestige of engineers, pay according to end results, and speed up scientific progress. The interview includes the following passage:

"In my view, work for export must be one of the main indicators today. This makes it necessary for the whole collective to pay great attention to quality. You are not likely to win markets with unreliable machine tools. Although there are bonuses for exports at present, they are not graded according to where the exports are going. There must be a scale differentiating between socialist countries, developed capitalist countries, and developing countries. At present, enterprises exporting to capitalist countries get nothing apart from illusory prestige, which means that there is practically no incensive to export machine tools to those countries. It is necessary to ensure that the enterprise itself — as in the case of deliveries to CEMA countries -- receives a tangible cut and can thus buy machines necessary for its own development with the foreign currency earned. Enterprises that work efficiently must develop at a priority rate."

TASS REPORTS 30 NOV LAUNCH OF GORIZONT SATELLITE

LD011349 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- The communication sputnik "Gorizont" was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday in line with the programme of further development of systems of communication and television transmission with the use of artificial earth satellites. The sputnik was put into a circular orbit, close to the stationary one, with the initial parametres: the distance from the surface of the earth -- 35,850 kilometres, the period of revolution around the earth -- 23 hours 59 minutes, the inclination of the orbit -- 1.4 degrees.

The equipment aboard the "Gorizont" sputnik is functioning normally. The command-measuring complex is controlling the sputnik. Exploitation of communication and television equipment of the sputnik will be conducted in accordance with the planned programme.

COSMONAUTS LYAKHOV, ALEKSANDROV RETURN TO MOSCOW

LD070541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Today, having completed the post-flight medical checks, the Protons space crew -- Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov -- is returning to Moscow from Baykonur. For almost 150 days they have worked in the Salyut-7-Soyuz orbital complex. During that time the cosmonauts completed over 100 technical, technological, biological and biotechnical experiments. About 100 million square km of the earth's surface were covered in the photographs delivered from orbit. A majority of them have already been processed and passed onto agricultural and forestry experts, geologists, and oceanologists. The crew has carried out unprecedented work in open space -- the assembly of additional solar panels. After a ceremonial reception at a Moscow airport, the cosmonauts will set off to Zvezdnyy Gorodok, where a rally will take place.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC POWER PLANT -- Moscow November 21 TASS -- The Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya atomic power plant is increasing power output, MN INFORMATION writes. The first unit has reached its rated power of one million kilowatts. The second is being assembled and will be put into operation in 1984. The plant is constructed on the bank of Yuzhny Bug. For the first time in the world power industry, it is to be built as a single complex incorporating a water storage station. This will provide for a more reliable power supply for a large region. In the current five-year period ending in 1985 the power production in the Ukraine will grow due to the presence of the newly operating atomic reactors. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT Nov 83 LD]

SPACE COMMUNICATIONS STATION -- A space communications station has been commissioned in the old Maritime Kray village of Varzuga, in the east of the Kola Peninsula, which enables reception of Central TV programs in color. This is the seventh such station built in recent years in remote areas of the polar region. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 83 LD]